THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. V.—No. 64 PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

THE FENIANS

Interview Between Sir Frederick Bruce and Mr. Seward—The Fenian Excitement a "Seven Days' Wonder"—Purchases of Horses in Hamilton for Fenian Cavalry—Preparations for Defence of Prescott—Great Excitement at Windsor—Incomprehensible Rockets Sent Up on American Shore, Etc.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Sir Frederick Bruce had an interview again to-day with Secretary Seward in regard to Fenian affairs. Mr. Seward assured him that it was nothing more than a seven days' wonder, and would die out in a short time if let alone. The British Minister thought there ought to be some expression on the part of the Government against it; that if it was officially announced that the Government reprobated the movement, it would have a most excellent effect just now. It is probable that something of the kind will shortly be issued by the Secretary of State.

Excitement in Hamilton—Surveillance of Strangers—Suspected Purchase of Horses for Fenian Cavalry, Etc., Etc.

HAMILTON, C. W., March 14—3 P. M.—No important developments in the Fenian scare have transpired since my last. The Canadian Government is perfecting all necessary arrangements for successful resistance of invasion. A small number of troops are being daily moved to some point on the frontier, while the different towns are organizing home guards. New volunteers are enrolled, armed, and drilled, and most vigilant watch is kept of all movements of suspicious characters.

At a meeting of the citizens this P. M., in the City Hall here, it was resolved to organize strong patrol of guards to perform duty during the night, and all the firemen have been sworn in as special police. Guards are to be established at all engine houses, to protect the hose in anticipation of more incendiary fires.

Adjutant-General McDougall has already forwarded arms for one thousand men to be raised here for local defence. During yesterday and to-day a large number of horses have been brought into the city, bought up from farmers in the surrounding country, and shipped for Suspension Bridge. It is generally believed that they are intended for Fenian cavalry. There is much indignation and excitement caused thereby.

The Montreal Roman Catholics to Turn Out on St. Patrick's Day.

MONTREAL, March 14.—The four Irish Catholic Societies in this city, namely:—The St. Patrick's Society, the Hibernian Benevolent Society, the Young Men's Society, and the Irish Temperance Society this morning decided to march in procession on St. Patrick's day. After attending mass on that day they will wait upon and pay their respects to the Governor-General, who is now in the city, and afterwards upon the Mayor. The officers of these societies have just sent a joint pledge of their support to the Government. This information is entirely trustworthy.

Runs on the Banks of Montreal.

MONTREAL, March 14.—The excitement in regard to the Fenian foray is still at fever heat. Indeed, public credulity is ready to swallow any rumor, however wild. Business, of which we never have much, is now at a stand-still, and nobody cares to buy or sell. As usual in such excitements, there is a run upon the savings banks, and the small depositors are converting their balances into gold. The people and the newspapers are very ill-tempered, and constantly berate the United States Government because they do not restrain the dreadful invaders who are to come—by-and-by—to snatch Canada from the hands of Queen Victoria.

Our principal amusements now consist in watching the evolutions of the militia. There are drills many times a day, and the poor victims look the picture of despair.

All our public buildings are strongly guarded; our banks are restricting their discount line to the most well-known and well-approved customers, and they very generally refuse to advance upon any collateral security.

Rockets Sent Up at Windsor, C. W.

WINDSOR, C. W., March 14.—The excitement all along the frontier is gaining force. Mysterious rockets are being sent up on the American shore, and it is believed here some movement of the Fenians is in progress. Canada is very warm for Americans, who are liable to all manner of insults. About one thousand volunteers here are keeping a sharp lookout. A number of suspicious characters are daily crossing the border. There is unusual stir among the Detroit Fenians. Public meetings have been held here, and two companies of volunteers for the home guard battery are on their way up from London. The Detroit City Council have accepted an invitation to join the Fenians in celebrating St. Patrick's Day.

Reported Purchase of Steamers in an Inland Port.

ROCHESTER, March 14.—There is a report in circulation here that the Fenians have purchased the four largest steamers of the American line on Lake Ontario, now lying in this harbor. This is not credited however. The steamers are fitting out for the spring trade.

It is understood that the Government officials are keeping an eye upon these boats and affairs in the harbor below the city.

The Excitement in Toronto Subsiding.

TORONTO, C. W., March 14.—The Fenian excitement is subsiding. The volunteer force is well distributed at all points on the frontier. Several scorchers have been made for pikes, but were all unsuccessful.

THE TEXAS CONVENTION.

Passage of the Freedmen's Bill—Rights of Negroes in the Courts, Etc.

AUSTIN, Texas, February 27.—Another entire day has been consumed in the discussion of the Freedmen's bill. It is evident that the negro question is the most delicate point of legislation which will be brought before this Convention. There has not been a single member of the Convention who has refused to vote affirmatively upon that section of the ordinance which gives the negro rights of property and person, to sue and be sued, and to transfer property with the same rights as a white man. But the great question which has been before the Convention is whether the negro has a right to give evidence in cases where he is not interested.

Judge Pascal, Rev. Mr. Johnson, and Mr. Taylor, of Fannin county, have advocated in long and labored speeches the doctrine of giving the negro every privilege in courts of justice that the white man enjoys. Judge Hancock, Judge Roberts, Judge Smith, and Mr. Ireland have been the strong opponents of such a measure. This afternoon the majority of the members wished to bring this question to a test and final vote. For this reason it was voted to have an evening session, and, in accordance with such resolution, the hall was well illuminated, while the galleries were filled with a patient and listening audience. After a long discussion the amendment to the State Constitution as given below was adopted by a vote of 54 to 28, and becomes a law:—

ARTICLE VIII.—FREEDMEN.

Section 1. African slavery, as it heretofore existed having been terminated in this State by the Government of the United States, by force of arms, and its re-establishment being prohibited by the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, it is declared that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except for punishment of crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist in this State; and Africans and their descendants shall be protected in their rights of person and property by appropriate legislation. They shall have the right to contract and be contracted with; to sue and be sued; to acquire, hold, and transmit property, and to be subject to no penal laws based upon inequality or distinction of race.

Section 2. Africans and their descendants shall not be prohibited, on account of their color or race, the right to testify orally as witnesses in any case, civil or criminal, involving right of, injury to or crime against any of them, in person or property, under the same rules of evidence as may be applicable to the white race; the credibility of their testimony to be determined by the court or jury hearing the same. The Legislature shall have power to authorize them to testify as witnesses, in all cases under the regulations here set forth, as to facts hereafter occurring.

OBITUARY.

JARED SPARKS, THE HISTORIAN.

Jared Sparks was born at Willington, Connecticut, on the 10th of May, 1789, so that he had nearly reached the seventy seventh birthday of a life all of which has been laboriously and usefully spent. His career has not been an eventful one, but marked by a steady devotion to literary pursuits and more than common success.

His first position, after graduation at Harvard, was as tutor in that college, which he held from 1817 to 1819. He also assisted in the establishment of the *North American Review*. In 1819 he was ordained as a Unitarian minister in Baltimore, and the next year published a theological treatise. In 1821 he established a Unitarian periodical, his contributions to which were afterwards published in book form. He also edited another work of a theological character. Owing to a failing health he left the pulpit and assumed the ownership and editorship of the *North American Review*, and held this position for seven years.

In 1828 he began his career as a biographical writer by the publication of the life of John Ledyard, from almost entirely new materials. He also made extensive researches, both in this country and in Europe, in preparation for the publication of the writings of Washington, which appeared in twelve volumes, between 1834 and 1837. During the preparation of this elaborate and valuable work, he edited and published "The Diplomatic Correspondence of the American Revolution" (12 vols., 1829-30), and "The Life of Governor Morris, with selections from his correspondence, etc." (3 vols., 1832). He also started "The American Almanac," and was the editor of the "Library of American Biography," of which two series were published (10 vols., 1833-8, and 15 vols., 1844-5). In 1840 he completed his edition of "The Works of Benjamin Franklin" (10 vols.). He then visited Europe again, and in his researches in the French archives found the famous map with the red line drawn upon it, which became so noted in the debates upon the Ashburton treaty. He closed his long and faithful labors in America on his return by the publication, in 1854, of the correspondence, of eminent men with Washington.

Although by no means ranking among our Motleys and Prescotts, Mr. Sparks contributed much to the historical literature of this country. He was a careful and painstaking student, and a candid, impartial, and useful writer.

He was Professor of History at Harvard College from 1839 to 1849, and President of the college from 1849 to 1852. His historical collection, which he gave to the college, was one of the most complete—as regards American history—in the country. For some years past he has been living at Cambridge, and has not been at all before the public.

JULES LANGLAIS.

We announced yesterday afternoon the sudden death, in the city of Mexico, on February 23, of M. Langlais, the Minister of Finance sent out by Napoleon to regulate Maximilian's finances. His history is not without interest. Jules Langlais was a Frenchman, born at Mamers (Sarthe), on the 27th of February, 1810. He was the son of a journeyman weaver. He received five years' schooling at the expense of his native town. Upon leaving college he entered the seminary at Mans, where he studied theology under the Abbé Louvier. In 1829 he was sub-Deacon and Professor of Rhetoric at the College of Mamers. The revolution of July changed the current of his ideas and turned him from the ecclesiastical profession. For some time he was tutor in a family in the Department of La Mayenne, after which (in 1833) he went to Paris to study law. At this time he was one of the editors of a religious journal, *La Dominicale*. In 1837 he was admitted to the bar, contributing articles to several newspapers; on questions of jurisprudence he contributed largely to the "Catholic Encyclopædia of the XIX Century." In 1846, through the influence of Mons. de Girardin, he was attached to the Paris *La Presse*, which was then sustaining the Guizot ministry, and conducted the pleadings for that journal against *La Democratie Pacifique*. A suit brought by an elector of the Aube district, regarding a fraudulent entry on the list of electors, was won by M. Langlais at Troyes, and fully demonstrated his abilities. Being mixed up with journalism, and very well versed in the special laws concerning the press under various administrations, he began an extensive work on the subject, when the revolution of February opened the legislative career to him. Siding with the new order of things, he ran as the republican candidate for the Department of La Sarthe, and was elected representative over a dozen other candidates. As a member of the Committee of Justice he at first voted with the moderate Democratic party; but after the election of the Prince Napoleon as President, he sustained his internal and external policy. After being re-elected to the Legislative Assembly he sided with the majority until the rupture with the opposition, when he adopted the line of policy which triumphed in the *coup d'etat* of the 2d of December, 1852. Being brought forward under the auspices of the Government, he was elected Deputy from the Mamers District. He took an active part in the debates in the Corps Legislatif, especially when new laws had been proposed. In 1853 he was chairman of the committee directed to report upon a bill relating to juries, and in 1855 chairman of the committee on municipal organization. In 1857 he was re-elected a deputy, and resigned the same year in order to take a seat in the Council of State. Napoleon some years since made him a Knight of the Legion of Honor. In 1865 he was sent out by Napoleon to look after the finances of his protege, Maximilian, but M. Langlais refused for some time to accept the portfolio tendered him, unless the private expenditures of Maximilian were much reduced. He finally accepted, however, but has not made himself fully acquainted with the arduous duties of his post when he died.

Rumored Arrest of the $1,500,000 Robbers.

A rumor is afloat in the street this afternoon that a butcher overheard a conversation between two persons whom he took to be thieves, that he caused their arrest, and that the bonds, or a portion of them, stolen from Mr. Lord, were found in a stable up town. We give the rumor as we find it on the street, without vouching for its truth, but upon inquiry this morning at Police Headquarters our reporter was informed that no arrest had been made, and if there had been the particulars could not be given for publication.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, 14th.*

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 15.

Affairs on the Georgia Sea Islands.

Brigadier-General Tilson, Assistant Commissioner for the State of Georgia, reports to Major-General O. O. Howard, under date of Augusta, March 5, that he has just returned from a tour among the Sea Islands, and is gratified to state that, with but a few unimportant exceptions, all the questions between the freedmen on the Islands and the former white residents have been amicably settled. In many instances the former residents have returned to their homes, being welcomed by the freed people not having grants of land, who have gone to work for good wages, and are happy and contented.

The Commissioner also states that a saving to the Government of from six thousand to eight thousand rations per month has been effected. He states, likewise, that labor is scarce and commands a very high price, and is of the opinion that the freedmen would be much better off at the end of this or the next year, to go to work for wages than attempt to cultivate the lands assigned them with the inadequate means at their command. The Commissioner further remarks that the real want of the Bureau in the State is a sufficient military force to insure the prompt arrest of criminals, and such an organization of the United States courts as shall enable the people, white and black, to stand on an equality before the law and to obtain justice.

A Belgian Embassy.

The King of Belgium has sent a special embassy to Washington to announce to our Government his accession to the throne of that kingdom. The embassy consists of General de Beaulieu, with two aids and a secretary.

Breech-Loading Arms.

The Government Committee on Breech-loading Arms, now in session here, have issued the following programme to inventors and contractors:—

I. Each arm will be taken apart by the inventor or his agent, and its construction and operation fully explained to the Board. At the same time, a written description of the arm, setting forth its special merits, patent claims, etc., should be furnished for the records of the Board.

II. After a suitable number of arms shall have been examined, the Board will proceed to the Arsenal, and test their working qualities; and for this purpose each gun will be fired, by the person submitting it, not less than 100 times.

III. After all the arms have been submitted to this preliminary examination and test, the Board will select those deemed most suitable for the military service, and subject them to further test in the hands of soldiers, by firing, for range, accuracy, penetration, and rapidity; and for strength and endurance by firing increasing charges.

IV. The question of calibre will be determined by the Board after the consideration of the experiments by this and foreign Governments on this subject. The Board will, however, verify by actual trial the conclusions arrived at.

V. Each person will state, in writing, the lowest price at which his arm will be furnished by himself, or the rate per thousand at which he will allow the Government to make them. These proposals will be made separately, on forms to be furnished on application, and will be directed, sealed, to the Recorder of the Board, and indorsed "Proposals for furnishing breech-loading arms," and will be opened at such time as the Board may direct.

The Secretary of the Treasury and the Comptroller.

As the controversy between the Secretary of the Treasury and the Comptroller, with regard to financial matters, attracts much attention, it may be of interest to learn that the law provides that the Comptroller shall be appointed by the President on the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury, by and with the consent of the Senate, and shall hold his appointment for five years, unless sooner removed by the President upon reason to be communicated to the Senate.

A Rebel Election Quietly Squelched.

Intelligence was conveyed to the President to-day, of the election of John T. Monroe as Mayor of the city of New Orleans. It will be recollected that Monroe was the Rebel Mayor of New Orleans when that city was taken by our forces in April, 1862. He refused to submit to the Federal authority and was confined in a fort. He was afterwards released, and has continued outspoken in his disloyalty to the Government. The President this evening authorized a telegram to be sent to Governor Wells, requesting the latter to withhold the credentials of election from Monroe, and thus prevent his assumption of the office of Mayor.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 14.—It has been stated that the steamer *Creflamme*, which arrived here on the 6th instant from China, brought advices of an advance of from 10@11 cents per pound on tea. Upon careful inquiry it is ascertained that no public advices of this nature were received, and if such was the fact it was known only to a few private parties, and not to the general public.

The files of papers brought by the *Creflamme* do not mention any particular change in the tea market, and the major portion of the trade discredit the reported advance.

Steamship "San Jacinto" Burned.

NEW YORK, March 15.—The steamer *San Jacinto*, of the Savannah line, was burned at her dock this morning, with five hundred bales of cotton and five thousand barrels of flour. Her hull, being of iron, was filled with water, but all her wood-work was destroyed.

The "Africa" Signalled.

HALIFAX, March 15.—The steamer *Africa*, from Liverpool, is below. Her dates will be to the 5th instant, via Queenstown.

Accident to Lieut.-Commander Cushing.

We regret to learn that during the visit of the *Lancaster* at Hilo an unfortunate accident befel Lieutenant-Commander Cushing. A party of the officers were enjoying an excursion to the crater of Kilauea, which has been quite active lately, and when near the crater-house Lieutenant Cushing's horse fell and rolled on him, breaking his collar-bone. The Islands have been visited by a very severe storm, fortunately of short duration. Captain Hentzmann, of the Bremen barque *Dodo*, committed suicide near Honolulu, on the 15th of January, by cutting his arm with a razor. He is supposed to have been laboring under temporary insanity.—*Honolulu Commercial Advertiser, January 20.*

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The Fenian Meeting a Failure—Only $20 Subscribed—Important Decision, Etc.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, March 15.—The Fenian meeting, last night, though tolerably well attended, was rather a failure. Some small subscriptions were made to the loan—two ten-dollar Fenian bonds were taken. It looked as though the honest Irishmen present smelled a rat, and could not see clearly as an equivalent for their money the liberation of Ireland. They wanted a guarantee that the Head Centres and prime movers, including Train, O'Mahony, and others, would do what they promised. More than half the audience left before the meeting adjourned. The orators were subsequently serenaded at the Eutaw House, and Train made a characteristic speech. They are all off to-day, rather disgusted.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company have reduced the freight on coal one dollar per ton.

By a recent decision of the Maryland Court of Appeals, it has been decided that all appointments of Justices of the Peace by Governor Bradford, not previously elected under the old Constitution, are illegal, unconstitutional, and their acts null and void.

THE ALLEGED CHILIAN PRIVATEER.

Application for the Discharge of the Steamer "Meteor" upon Bonds—Letter from Secretary Seward—Remarks of the Assistant District Attorney and Counsel for Claimants, Etc.

The case of the steamship *Meteor*, seized by the Government for alleged violation of the neutrality laws, came up yesterday in the United States District Court before Judge Betts. Messrs. William M. Evarts and Joseph H. Choate appeared for the owners of the vessel, and Mr. Choate moved, under the sixtieth rule of the Court, for the appointment of appraisers to report to the Court the value of the vessel, with a view of having her delivered to her owners on bond. The rule referred to is as follows:—

In cases of seizure of property in behalf of the United States, an appraisement for the purpose of bonding the same, may be had by any party in interest on giving one day's previous notice of motion before the court, or the judge in vacation for the appointment of appraisers.

Mr. Courtney, Assistant United States District Attorney, who appeared for the Government, said that he could find no authority for the action contemplated by this motion, except the general rule of the Court, founded on the Revenue Act of 1799; and bonding could not be demanded in cases of alleged violation of the neutrality laws. In the course of the objections of Mr. Courtney, he said there was one which would be fatal to this motion. It was found in a letter from the State Department to the District Attorney. The Spanish Minister had made an application to Mr. Seward that the bonding should not be permitted. The letters were read.

The following is Mr. Seward's:—

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, March 10.—SIR:—I give you herewith a copy of a note which I have just had the honor to receive from his excellency, Mr. Tassara, the Minister of Spain, in which he states that he is advised that the owners of the *Meteor* have applied to the District Court for a release of that vessel under security. An application has heretofore been made to the President to favor such a proceeding. It has been considered with the result following, viz.:—That the Executive authority finds no sufficient grounds for interfering with the due and the regular course of the administration of justice. It is expected, therefore, that you will take such course in regard to the present question as shall be best calculated to maintain the neutrality laws of the United States, in their full force and virtue.

I am, with much respect, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

The Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, United States District Attorney, New York.

Mr. Courtney opposed the release of the vessel, declaring that it would be mere evasion of the neutrality laws, and a breach of faith, that would result in allowing her to cruise against the commerce of Spain for Chili.

Mr. Evarts argued at length in favor of the motion. It was, he contended, a question for the sole decision of the court. The will of the State Department or of the Executive cannot properly intervene in such a manner as to affect the result of any judicial action. The letter of the Secretary, which was relied on to prevent the bonding, could not justly be given any such construction; for it was simply enjoined in that document that the regular administration and conduct of this case be left to the court.

The claimants were entitled to bond the vessel, he claimed, by statute and under the rules of the Court, and cited the laws of 1789, 1792, 1818, and 1847 to show that in all cases a vessel under seizure could be so released. The application of the law in the most criminal cases—those of slave-traders, of smugglers and of other persons under the greatest and gravest suspicion—was plain, and not to be denied. But in this case it would be especially oppressive not to deliver the vessel to her owners, who were known and highly respectable merchants. It was not that they might evade trial, but in pursuance of the rule of universal interest and duty to all concerned, by which the court have determined that property shall not be destroyed by the continuance of litigation, when it can be replaced by what shall answer for its value.

In conclusion, he said that to insist, as the District-Attorney had done, that under the "intimation" so called, of the Government, the Court should be restricted from doing its duty, was to ask that there should be judicial usurpation. The power of the Executive would extend to the prompting of the prosecuting officer, the withdrawal of a suit, or the stoppage of a vessel that she might be bonded. All interests would thus be protected. The claim that to bond the vessel would amount to a license to commit hostilities, was asserted to be without the slightest foundation, since for cause new bonds could be imposed.

The District-Attorney insisted upon his objections. The Court received its decision.—*N. Y. World.*

NEWS FROM EL PASO.

Juarez Still on the Frontiers—The Liberals Confident of Material Aid from the United States—The Ortega Faction Stubborn, Etc.

PASO DEL NORTE, Mexico, February 16.—No news from the interior of this section of the country. President Juarez and Cabinet are still at this place, waiting for "something to turn up." They are still confident of receiving men and means from the United States. Why the French commander at Chihuahua does not assume the offensive is inexplicable, there being no enemy in the State except the force under Juarez at this point. It may be, inasmuch as the constitutional term of President Juarez expired on the 15th of November last, and as he has issued a decree extending his own term of office and outlawing General Gonzales Ortega, who claims to be President of Mexico under the Constitution, the Liberal party will become divided throughout the country. This is probably the reason for leaving Juarez undisturbed here, for if the French were to evacuate the Republic to-morrow a new civil war would immediately rage between the Juarist and Ortega parties.

—A fair held at Portland, Maine, last week, for the benefit of the freedmen, realized $10,000.

PHILADELPHIA M. E. CONFERENCE.

SEVENTY-NINTH SESSION.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, THURSDAY MORNING, March 15.

At 9 o'clock the Conference was called to order by Bishop Ames. The opening religious ceremonies were commenced by the reading of the 4th chapter of Ephesians, by Rev. William McCoombs. The congregation then joined in singing the hymn commencing,

"The Savior, when to Heaven he rose
In splendid triumph o'er his foes;"

which was followed by an eloquent prayer by Mr. McCoombs.

The galleries, choir, and body of the church were filled with an attentive audience, principally composed of ladies. The two centre blocks of pews are reserved for the members of the Conference, which body is one of great dignity, and is composed of men of high standing and much talent. Inasmuch as this is the Centenary Conference, it is regarded by the denomination with special interest.

The roll of Conference was then called by the Secretary, Rev. R. H. Pattison, after which the journal of the previous day was read and approved.

Dr. Curry, editor of the *Christian Advocate and Journal* of New York, Rev. Mr. Smart, agent of the Ladies' Centenary Committee of New York, and Rev. Samuel Dunn, of England, were introduced to the Conference.

Rev. B. Atwood requested that Rev. Dr. Durbin, Rev. Mr. Johnson, Messrs. Wright and Maris be added to the Centenary Committee, which was granted.

A series of resolutions referring to the division of the Philadelphia Conference, was read, and, on motion, was laid upon the table.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Quigley, the motion to lay on the table was reconsidered, and the resolutions made the order of the day immediately after the call of the Stewards.

The following are the resolutions:—

Resolved, 1. That this Conference will divide at the present session.

Resolved, 2. That we divide by the State line between Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland.

In case this is not adopted, then

Resolved, We divide by a line running through the city of Philadelphia to the Susquehanna, so as to give to each Conference, as nearly as possible, an equal share of the financial ability, membership, etc., of the present Conference.

By permission of the Conference, Mr. Quigley withdrew the question of reconsideration for the present, to be brought up at some subsequent session of the body.

Rev. S. L. Gracey was appointed additional Assistant Secretary.

The hour of 10 o'clock having arrived, the regular order of the day, which was the call of the Stewards to report the sums collected for the support of superannuated ministers, or their widows and orphans, was taken up. This is purely a benevolent fund, raised by the various churches within the bounds of the Conference. The result proved that the denomination had faithfully performed their duty in this respect.

The calling of the various churches occupied a large portion of the session, and though sometimes a question of great importance, was not of general interest, being simply the report of the pastors of the amounts raised in their particular charges.

A communication was received from a number of ladies requesting the Conference to take into consideration the propriety of establishing a female seminary under the auspices of the Philadelphia Conference.

The report of the Treasurer of the Centenary Committee was received, and was read by the Secretary. The Stewards were authorized to draw upon the fund for $[illegible] to be applied as deemed most judicious by them.

Rev. W. S. Gray, Presiding Elder of the Reading District, made a statement in regard to the condition of his charge. The Pastors of the various churches were then called, and reported the state of the churches and the contributions from each.

Charges having been made against the Rev. Mr. Porterfield a committee was appointed to investigate the affair. Rev. J. D. Curtis was chosen chairman of the Court and a number of ministers were appointed as the Court.

Rev. Joseph Castle, D. D., reported the South Philadelphia District, of which he is the Presiding Elder, to be in a very prosperous condition. The reports of the various pastors showed that the contributions to the missionary and education cause had largely increased.

Rev. T. J. Thompson, Presiding Elder of the Preston District, reported a state of prosperity in his district. The pastors reported an increase of contributions in most of the churches.

Rev. J. A. Massey requested that his relation with the Conference be changed to that of supernumerary, without appointment.

Rev. A. T. Scott was changed to supernumerary.

Rev. S. Patterson was made supernumerary, with appointment.

Various announcements of Committees and religious meetings were read, and the pastors of the various churches of other denominations were requested to apply to the Committee on Religious Exercises.

After singing the doxology and the pronouncing of the benediction by Dr. Durbin, the Conference adjourned, to meet this evening at St. George's Church, to listen to the sermon of the Rev. T. C. Murphy, upon the subject of Sabbath Schools.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow.—In the case of John S. Distar, who was before the court yesterday, in connection with the case of one Frank Clark, who had been arrested and bound over for picking the pocket of Mrs. Robinson, Judge Ludlow said, that upon reflection and examination of the law, he had concluded to hold the defendant in $15,000 bail to answer at court the charge of persuading a witness not to appear at court to testify, thereby obstructing the course of justice.

William Strond and Wilson Carlisle were charged with the larceny of a pair of boots and a pistol, valued at $21, the property of Caleb Miller, Third and Arch streets. Strond, in whose possession the property was found, pleaded guilty. Carlisle, upon trial, was acquitted.

The same defendants upon another bill were charged with the larceny of a pair of boots, and five dollars in copper coins, and six plated silver spoons, the property of and stolen from Joseph G. Fowler, Eleventh street, below Market. Some of this property was found in the possession of each of the defendants, and failing to show that they had come by it in a proper manner, the jury convicted both of them.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Thursday, March 15, 1866.

The Stock Market was less active this morning, but prices steady. Government bonds are firmly held at a further advance. 6s of 1881 sold at 104½; 103¾ was bid for 5-20s; 99¾ for 7·30s; and 90¾ for 10-40s. City loans are better. New City 6s sold at 91¾@92, an advance of ½. Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Reading sold largely at 50½@50·94, a slight decline; Catawissa preferred at 29¾@30), a decline of ½; common do. at 24, no change; Philadelphia and Erie at 22½, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 55, no change; Norristown at 54, no change; and Lehigh Valley at 62, no change; 116¼ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 23¾ for Little Schuylkill; 35½ for North Pennsylvania; 26 for Elmira common; 39 for preferred do.; and 44 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares continue dull. Hestonville sold at 37½@38, an advance of 1½; 72¾ was bid for Second and Third; 63 for Fifth and Sixth; 25 for Girard College; and 51½ for Tenth and Eleventh.

Bank shares continue in good demand. Commercial sold at 55. 204 was bid for North America; 140 for Philadelphia; 123 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 28¼ for Mechanics'; 100 for Kensington; 52½ for Girard; 31 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 52½ for Commonwealth; 63 for Corn Exchange; and 56 for Union.

Canal shares are rather better. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 28½@28¾, an advance of ¼; and Susquehanna Canal at 12, a slight advance; 22 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 5½ for Lehigh Navigation; 114 for Morris Canal preferred; 33 for Delaware Division; and 58 for Wyoming Valley canal.

In Oil shares there was little or nothing doing. Jersey Well sold at ¼.

Coal shares continue dull. St. Nicholas sold at 30, an advance of 21; said to be a canard. New York and Middle at 6; and New Creek at 1.

—The New York *Times* this morning says:—

"A second or collateral influence begins to be felt upon the general Stock Exchange dealings, which are increasing in volume and strengthening in prices. The New York Erie and Reading and the Western roads had a further advance yesterday, and while the speculation fluctuated ½@1 per cent. in the afternoon, the prevailing temper of the market is in the direction of firmness. The joint resolution moved by Mr. Sherman yesterday is received as an index of the feeling in Congress against any immediate disturbance of the greenback currency, which it is found, by the experience of the last few months, can appreciate and gold settle down, without contraction, and on the improved exchanges of the country. The consequent accumulation of gold at this commercial centre is such that even if the exchanges should turn later in the season, there is an abundant surplus for export after the cotton and other produce bills are found to be inadequate for the settlement of foreign balances."

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—

"Money shows increasing ease and is freely offered at 6 per cent., with a good many transactions at 5 per cent. Commercial paper unchanged. The hesitation of Congress to act upon the loan bill, and the disposition shown to force the Secretary to pay off his temporary loans, promise to make money on call exceedingly abundant and to stimulate stock and gold speculators into great activity."

—The Chicago *Tribune* says:—"The Money Market to-day is reported to be less stringent than yesterday, but it is still close. There is, however, no particular pressure, except in one or two institutions, where the lines of discount are unusually large. The rates of discount are steady at 10 per cent. per annum at the banks, and 1@2 per cent. per month on the street. Eastern exchange continues scarce and firm at par buying, and 1-10 premium selling. Round lots were sold by bankers to each other at a premium of 70 cents per thousand."

—The Cincinnati *Gazette* says:—

"The Money Market exhibited no new feature on Saturday. The demand was not pressing, but the market worked close, and rates of interest were firm at 10@12 cents in the regular way, and 15@18 cents for good names, in the open market. Exchange was in good demand and firm at 50 cents premium buying, and 1-10 premium selling. Gold closed at 130¾ buying, and 131¼ selling."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD

$500 U S 6s 81..reg	104½	100 sh Reading	50½
$300 City 6s new	91½	100 sh do	s30 50½
$100 do	91½	100 sh do	c 50½
$400 do	91½	200 sh do	s5wn 50·81
$2500 do	c 92	8 sh do	transf 50½
$7000 do	s5wn 92	100 sh do	transf.c 50½
200 sh Hestonv..lots	37½	100 sh do	c 50½
100 sh do	38	100 sh do	s30 50·94
100 sh Jersey Well	¼	100 sh do	50½
800 sh Cata com..lots	21	100 sh do	b30 50·94
200 sh Cata pf..lots	29½	100 sh do	s30 50½
100 sh Sch N. pf..b30	23½	200 sh do	s30 50·55
200 sh do	23¾	100 sh do	c 50½
250 sh Susq Can..b30	12	100 sh do	b30 50½
8 sh Penn R	c 55	200 sh do	50½
10 sh do	55	10 sh Consl Bk	55
10 sh Norristown..b5	54	400 sh St Nch Cl	c 60
10 sh Lehigh V	62	50 sh New Creek	1
500 sh Ph. & E....b5	29½	100 sh N Y & Mid	6

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

10 A. M.	131½	12 M.	130½
11 A. M.	131	1 P. M.	131

HARPER, DURNEY & Co. quote as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	130½	131½
American Silver, is and 2s	125	126
American Silver Dimes and Half Dimes	121	122
Pennsylvania Currency	¼	¼
New York Exchange	1-20	par.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, March 15.—The inactivity noted in the Breadstuffs Market for weeks past still continues. Supplies of Flour come in slowly, and good brands are held firmly at yesterday's figures. There is no shipping demand, and only 700 bbls. were taken for the supply of the home customers, within the range of $6·25@7·25 for superfine; $7·25@8·25 for extras; $8@9·25 for low grade and choice Northwestern extra family; $8·50@10·50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do.; and $11@15 for fancy lots, according to quality. There is nothing doing in Rye Flour or Corn Meal, and prices are nominal.

There is no falling off in the demand for prime Wheat, but there is very little of this description offering. 1200 bush. fair and very choice lots sold within the range of $2 10@2·25; white may be quoted at $2·20@2 70; 500 bush. Pennsylvania Rye sold at 85c. Corn meets a limited inquiry, and has again declined one cent ₱ bush. Sales of 3@4000 bush. yellow at 69c. afloat, and 67@68c. in store. Oats are in steady demand, and further sales of Pennsylvania are reported at 49@50c. ₱ bush.

Cloverseed sells at $5·50@5·60; Timothy at $3·75@4, and Flaxseed at $2 75.

Whisky is very quiet. Small sales of Pennsylvania at $2·24@2 26.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

THURSDAY, March 15.—There is very little demand for Beef Cattle this week, and prices have fallen off. About 1000 head arrived and sold at from 9½@12c for extras; 18@14c. for fair to good; and 10@12½c. ₱ pound for common, as to quality. The following are the particulars of the sales:—

63	head	P. McMillen, Lancaster county,	12@15½.
55	"	P. Hathaway, Lancaster county,	12@14½.
60	"	Martin Fuller & Co., Lancaster co.,	13@15.
20	"	Mooney & Brother, Lanc. co.,	7½@7¾, gross.
60	"	H. Chain, Lancaster county,	12@15
73	"	J. McMillen, Chester and Western,	12@16.
70	"	P. West, Pennsylvania,	12@14.
68	"	A. Kennedy, Pennsylvania,	13@15.
75	"	John Bayne, Chester county,	12@14
47	"	Ulman & Bachman, Lancaster co.,	14½@16.
100	"	Mooney & Smith, Pennsylvania,	11@13.
18	"	L. Frank, Lancaster county,	13@14.
77	"	Shomberg & Frank, Lancaster co.,	13@15½.
31	"	J. S. Kirk, Lancaster county,	14@16.
28	"	Dryfoos & Brother, Lanc. co.,	6@8½, gross.
10	"	Sturm & Co., Chester county,	7@7½, gross.
14	"	Hope & Co., Lancaster county,	13@14.
30	"	James Aull, Western,	7@8. gross.

Hogs—Prices have advanced 50c. the 100 lbs. 1400 head sold at the different yards at from $15@15 the 100 lbs. net.

Cows are dull and lower. 125 head sold at $30@70 for Springers, and $50@75 per head for Milch Cows.

Sheep—Prices have fallen off. 8000 head arrived and sold at 6@8c. per lb. gross, as to quality.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, March 15.—Flour is quiet but unchanged; 6000 barrels sold. Wheat firm. Corn steady. Oats dull. Beef steady. Pork firm and higher, at $38 25 for Mess. Lard firm, at 16½@18½c. Whisky dull and unchanged.

NEW YORK, March 15.—Stocks are better. Gold, 131. Chicago and Rock Island, 107½; N. Y. Central, 92½; Illinois Central, 120; Michigan Southern guarantee, 109; Reading, 101½; Canton 43; Missouri 6s, 78; Erie Railroad 58½; Five-twenties, 1864, 108½; U. S. 6s, 15.1, reg., 97½; Treasury 7·30s, 2d series, 87½; do., 1st series, 103½; Cleveland & Pittsburg, 78½; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago, 91½; Chicago and Northwestern, 44½.

—At a recent fancy dress ball in the Tuileries, the great success of the evening was a quadrille in which the gentlemen were dressed as leopards and the ladies as gazelles.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon the Most Important Topics of the Hour.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH

International Telegraphy.

From the Times.

A measure which involves questions of grave national importance is now under consideration by the United States Senate, in the bill reported by Senator Morgan, to encourage telegraphic communication between the United States and the Island of Cuba, and other West India Islands and the Bahamas. Permission is asked of Congress to allow certain citizens of the United States the exclusive privilege for a limited number of years to lay a telegraphic cable over or upon a specified part of the coast of the United States, with a view to connection with the West India Islands. From the debates in the Senate on this question on the 26th ultimo, we find that this privilege is asked to protect American interests which are now jeopardized by an exclusive grant given by the Government of Spain to certain Spanish subjects to open telegraphic communication between the United States and Cuba.

We also learn that a French company, with exclusive privileges for one hundred years, has been heavily subsidized by Napoleon III, and that the privilege for this company to land on our shores has been the subject of diplomatic correspondence. It is to insure the protection of American interests against foreign monopolies of this nature that the Senate Committee on Commerce has acted in reporting this bill. If we concede that the effect of such an enterprise would be desirable, is it within the power of Congress to make such a grant? Is it such an element entering into the commercial business of the people of the United States in their relations with the rest of the world, that it is legitimately a subject of regulation under the eighth section of the Constitution?

We think that both these questions might be answered in the affirmative. Telegraphing is of such comparatively recent discovery that any reasoning upon its relations to the Government must be by analogy rather than from precedent. The law cedes territorial ownership of the land on the coast between high and low water marks to the several States, and vests the dominion in the United States to a distance from the shore of a maritime league, or the range of a cannon-shot. The United States, then, have clearly the right to say—a right which has never been disputed—that no foreign nation shall establish a battery within the waters of such maritime league. This being the case, has not the General Government the right to forbid the laying of a telegraphic cable upon the *fundum* within this limit? In view of the fact that a telegraphic cable might be made as dangerous to the safety of the nation as the erection of a battery, we think the power is equally unquestionable. Upon the right and duty of self-defense the whole principle of the exclusiveness of the maritime league rests. Under the power incident to this dominion the general Government can also declare that the War or Navy Departments might exclusively lay and use these cables over this particular territory for the safety or convenience of its military posts or navy yards—a power which might be delegated to certain of its own citizens primarily, for its own convenience, and secondarily, for that of the general public, so far as its capacity extended beyond their own needs, thus excluding foreign nations from occupying the coast line by a an agency so potential for good or evil as a telegraphic cable. This point does not touch the question of the power of Congress under the eighth section of the Constitution to regulate commerce with foreign nations. There may be some difficulty here, but less, perhaps, than appears at the first view of the subject.

It will be admitted that the telegraph is now fully incorporated into and has become a part of the modern commercial system of the world; but it has uses other than commercial, and features unlike any other element entering into the constitution of that comprehensive word, commerce—an element making it quite necessary that the Government should exercise some control over it. Swift as thought, voiceless while speaking, in an instant a cypher message may pass from one continent to another which might gravely affect the interests of a whole people. The grantees having first procured the riparian rights, as well as the State grants, the consent of the general Government to lay the cable within the limits of the maritime league beyond is essential. It would seem that the most constitutional government in the world should assume in some way to regulate such an agency as this—at least to see that it is in the hands of its own citizens.

Petroleum a Business, and not a Speculation.

From the Tribune.

The Report of the United States Revenue Commission on "Petroleum as a Source of National Revenue," recently submitted to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury, together with the novel and long-matured project of the Hon. C. V. Culver, now representing the Oil District in Congress, for building the metropolis of the petroleum region, has excited a new and healthy interest in the wonderful business of petroleum. The fifty closely printed pages of the Commissioner's Report, heavy with computations, and chemistry and science have an interest of their own. We see how the wilderness of an almost unknown district of Pennsylvania has become the centre of one of the first staples of commerce and manufacture.

The customs tables tell us that American seamen now carry petroleum to a hundred ports—to absorbing Antwerp, which took 4,149,821 gallons in 1864; to China and the Indies, that were contented with 34,338; or the new world in the Pacific seas, which received in 1865 nearly 1,000,000 gallons. Where ten years ago were scraggy lands, bordering narrow streams, reluctant to yield a harvest, has gushed forth a stream of wealth more abundant than any that ever came from the golden Rocky Mountains, and giving every prospect of as great permanence.

The petroleum business has been a subject to the fluctuations of every business that is based upon sudden and unaccountable developments of wealth. Men became crazy with the fever of sudden gain, and for five years, yearning, hungry madmen have been leading a tarantula dance among the mountains and ravines of Venango. Shrewd money-changers traded on this panic, and so largely profited by it in organizing "companies" upon the system which Mr. Dickens made memorable in his history of Mr. Montagu Tigg, that a feeling of repugnance arose in the minds of the people against petroleum, and men ruefully recalled the history of the South Sea Bubble, or Law's Mississippi schemes, or England's recent railway frenzy, as they thought of their real money sunk in imaginary wells. Every Venango adventurer who failed to sink his thousand-barrel well returned home in despair. Those who remained were burdened by a Government tax which injured the free development of the Petroleum trade. The effect of this tax upon a new and growing industry is shown by the Government Commission.

Should the change in the tax suggested by the Revenue Commission be made, the reaction now taking place in the petroleum development of Venango will make it a business and not a speculation. Whether Mr. Culver will succeed with his Reno experiment or not, he certainly deserves the credit of having made a grand attempt. He has attracted around him in his present enterprise men of reputation as financiers and merchants. Under proper and systematic management there is no reason why petroleum should not be made as successful a business as the mining of silver, coal, iron, or gold. It has suffered, heretofore, from irresponsible companies, which had only the effect of destroying confidence in one of the most important American interests.

The Fenian Agitation and the Policy of the British Government.

From the Herald.

While the Fenian agitation gives the British Government some trouble and puts it to some expense, the astute and far-seeing men who are at the helm of affairs will manage to turn the event to their own purposes. They have no fear of the Fenians dismembering the British empire or even of revolutionizing Canada, if that should be the purpose. They know their own strength too well. A great deal of the fuss and noise about the Fenians is made, undoubtedly, by the Government itself and by the aristocracy, to divert attention from other questions and to enable them to accomplish other objects. This is a common game which the statesmen and politicians of Europe play, and none more adroitly and successfully than those of England.

The question of electoral or Parliamentary reform has been agitated some time in England. The mass of the people were never satisfied with the Reform bill of 1832, as they had reason not to be, for they were excluded from its benefits. After a great deal of agitation and great promises at that period the reform movement ended in a limited extension of the suffrage. The aristocracy were compelled to make some concession to popular demands, but they yielded as little as possible, and were smart enough to control the movement. The Prime Minister of England to-day, Earl Russell, was one of the prominent leaders of reform, but when the measure was passed he declared that it was final—that the elective franchise could be extended no further. For this he was dubbed by the disappointed reformers "Finality Russell."

During the thirty-four years since the Reform bill passed, the question of further reform—that is, to give household suffrage or something approaching that to the people—has been kept before the public mind. The new reformers have been gaining strength every year, until finally the matter was pressed upon the Government so far as to obtain a recognition of the necessity of reform. Of course a Government of which Earl Russell is the head would only give the smallest modicum of that popular article to the country. Still, the prospect was that something must be conceded, and when the present Parliament assembled expectation of reform was high. Nothing but great outside pressure could induce the Russells, the Derbys, the aristocracy and privileged classes to grant this, and they were quite ready to seize hold of any pretext to ignore or postpone it.

They will consequently use the Fenian agitation to divert public attention from a reform. Not being afraid of anything very serious coming out of it, they can afford a little expense and trouble if they can realize the object they always have at heart. To hold in check the tendency to democracy, to limit the suffrage as much as possible, and to allay the popular clamor for reform without granting it, is of far more importance in the view of the English aristocracy than the annoyance or trouble of Fenianism. This agitation, therefore, will give them a capital pretext for postponing reform, and they will nurse it as long as it serves that purpose.

Another object it will serve is that of affording an opportunity of settling the difficulty of the *Alabama* claims and other matters with this country. Under the scare of Fenianism the ministry will be able to lower its tone, and make an adjustment which it could not do so well otherwise. If there were no domestic or other serious troubles to engage the public mind the people would not be so ready to sacrifice their national pride and to do justice to the United States. But when the Government can make them believe it has its hands full of difficulties they will be more humble and considerate. In this point of view we think the Fenian excitement affords a good opportunity to settle up all outstanding matters with the United States; and if we may judge from the tone of the British press and Parliament the same impression is gaining ground in England. Just now the United States is a very great country, its Government very magnanimous, and we are a very amiable people, in the estimation of England.

But there is still another important purpose which the Fenian agitation is expected to serve. The British Government has been coaxing and pushing the colonies of North America to form a confederation. The colonies have been averse to this, believing their existence as separate governments more conducive to their independence and welfare. There appeared to be little prospect of this royal consolidation scheme being carried out a short time ago. It is supposed the ulterior object is to place all these colonies under a vice royal government—to create, in fact, a *quasi* monarchy, or, may be, a monarchy on our border. This, it is believed, would strengthen England's hold on America, make a government strong enough to sustain itself without much cost to the mother country, and be a check to the growth of republican institutions.

The scheme originated at the same time with the French invasion of Mexico and the Spanish assault on the other republics of this continent, and looks very much like a secret European combination against this great republic. The confederation project did not seem to take, as we observed, and there were signs of abandoning it; but the Fenian fright, or pretended fright, has given new life to it. The Government eagerly seizes hold of this to push the project, arguing that self-defense against the Fenians demand such unity among the colonies. Thus, we see, that while the British Government has no fear of an Irish republic or successful revolution in Canada, it is using the Fenian agitation for other ends. But it is a dangerous experiment—it is playing with fire. The Fenian movement, if tampered with for political purposes, may go further than expected, and it may ignite revolutionary fires in England itself and throughout the continent of Europe. We may be thankful, however, if it be the means of stimulating a prompt settlement of England's difficulty with ourselves.

Satan and Sancho Panza Combined in Congress.

From the Herald.

The absurd speech of Mr. Thad. Stevens in Congress last Saturday reads like a chapter from the famous novel of Cervante's. Mr. Stevens is the Sancho Panza of the radical faction, as Senator Sumner is its Don Quixote. Although these two representatives travel the same road in company, their characters and their peculiarities are essentially different. Sumner is the knight; Stevens is the esquire. Sumner looks upon the negro race as a colored Dulcinea to be relieved, while Stevens trudges along with an eye to fun and frolic, and a mouth ever open for the loaves and fishes. Sumner is rather moody and melancholy; much study of old books has made him mad; he renders himself ridiculous by attempting to carry out impracticable theories in this practical, workaday age.

Stevens has studied nothing but men, and only falls in with his master's chivalric notions when they promise to lead to good fare and fat offices. Sumner is ambitious of becoming the champion of the most ultra interpretations of the great principles of liberty, fraternity, and equality. Stevens sighs only for creature comforts and remunerative patronage, and cares more for the next election than for any abstract principle ever enunciated. The one is a lunatic philosopher, and we pity him while we laugh at him. The other is a shrewd, unscrupulous politician, full of broad humor and fond of rough jokes, and we are equally ready to roar at him whether he is drubbing somebody or being soundly thrashed.

The Congressional Don Quixote and Sancho Panza might jog along together in appropriate companionship, causing mirth in all observers and happening upon all sorts of ludicrous adventures, without the slightest objection from any quarter, if it were not for the fact that Stevens, unlike his great original, has a spice of Satan in his composition. Don Quixote Sumner is safe enough in the Senate. Dixon, Doolittle, Cowan, and a score of other sensible men are there watching him, and they will prevent him from doing any harm to the country by his fantastic performances. Then, if the worst comes to the worst, President Johnson can interfere and unhorse this theoretical knight, this incarnated anachronism, with a veto message that sends him sprawling in the mud even while he is shouting the battle-cry of negro equality.

But Sancho Panza Stevens, with a majority of the House of Representatives obedient to all his whims, is not altogether laughable. There is a streak of devilry in some of his proceedings which merits a decided rebuke. His speech last Saturday, for example, is capital as a mere piece of humor; but when we consider that through the subservient good nature of Congress he was allowed to put upon official record the vilest Copperhead slanders against the President, and when we also remember that all his arrant falsehoods, humorous as they were when delivered in the House, are calculated and designed to deceive the Pennsylvania Dutch voters when translated into German and circulated as a campaign document, we at once see the forked tail of Satan emerging from the rear of Sancho Panza's goublet. Nor are the marks of the Satanic presence less evident in the new scheme for subjugating the Southern States recently adopted by Stevens and his friends.

The theory of Don Quixote Sumner in regard to dead States and territorial Governments seems to be abandoned by Sancho Panza as flat, stale, and unprofitable; and it is now proposed to hold negro conventions at the South, elect negro delegates to Congress, and admit them in defiance of the President and of public sentiment. The idea of negro representatives, first satirically broached in these columns, is quite seriously adopted by the Radicals. They are determined to act as the French Convention did in relation to St. Domingo, and their course can produce only similar results. Of course the whites of the South will not submit to be thus ousted from their rights; a negro insurrection will ensue, and the President will have to interfere to prevent a general massacre.

This latest scheme of our Sancho Panza is, therefore, by no means funny, and is not in keeping with the character which he otherwise assumes very well. Fortunately, however, the South is still under martial law, and any movements towards negro conventions may be promptly suppressed. The President proved by his speech on the 22d of February—which was no joke, all assertions to the contrary notwithstanding—that he understands Sancho Panza Stevens thoroughly, and is ready to cast the Satan out of him at the proper opportunity. When this is done—when all the devilish spirit is gone, and only the wit, the humor, and the shrewd common sense remain, we do not know a Congressman whose retirement from public life will be more sincerely regretted by all lovers of laughter than that of the notorious member from Pennsylvania.

The Guarantee Section of the Constitution.

From the World.

Henry Winter Davis, a few days before his death, wrote to a gentleman in New Jersey the following letter, just published:—

My Dear Sir:—The case referred to is Luther vs. Borden, 7 Howard, S. C. Rep., 1.

I did not say that the States were *out of the Union* in law by rebellion, or in fact by the result of arms. On the contrary, I said the State Government ceased to exist *in law* by renouncing the Constitution, and *in fact* by being expelled by arms.

Now the diversity. The States are in the Union, or else we are not bound to *guarantee them republican governments*. They have not republican governments, and that alone gives Congress the right to control the *restoration* under the power to guarantee.

Summer is getting right on this point.

Congress looks *firm*; but it must be wise as well as firm. If we go before the people next fall on a negative issue, leaving Johnson's government in possession of the States, and simply refuse to admit them to Congress, we will inevitably be beaten. Congress *must annul Johnson's* governments, formally prescribe universal suffrage as the condition *sine qua non* of recognition, and propose to amend the Constitution, making it the supreme law of the land for all States, and go to the country on these measures, or the people will accept Johnson's governments as a solution and send representatives to admit *their* representatives. Sincerely yours,

H. WINTER DAVIS.

Baltimore, Md., December 21, 1865.

This letter evinces a lucid perception of the points on which the reconstruction controversy hinges. Its argument that the Southern States must be regarded as in the Union to make the Constitutional guarantee of republican government applicable to them, is conclusive. Mr. Davis' estimate of the conflict between Congress and the President does credit to his perspicacity. He clearly saw that a mere refusal to admit the Southern representatives would, in the end, amount to nothing, unless Congress should "annul Johnson's governments," and set up new State governments in their place. But this nullification policy having been checkmated by the veto power of the President (not supposed possible in December, when this letter was written), Mr. Davis' sagacious prediction will be fulfilled, that "the people will accept Johnson's governments as a solution, and representatives to admit *their* representatives."

The only way which remains open, even in theory, to "annul Johnson's governments," is the desperate conspiracy to which the Radicals have resorted of setting up new governments by the spontaneous action of the Southern negroes and purchased whites, and admitting their representatives by the separate action of each House; which may be done by a mere majority. But a conspiracy to overthrow the State governments of the South would entitle those governments to Federal protection, which the President has ample authority to render, using the army, or the militia, to any extent he may deem necessary. The law, in clothing him with this power, makes him the sole judge of the exigency, and his discretion the sole limit as to the amount of the military force he will employ.

The new phase this controversy has assumed renders it even more important than before that the country should have a clear understanding of that part of the Constitution sometimes called the guarantee section. Congress have professed to act under it, in their attempts to set up new State governments in the South; and from it is also derived the authority by which the President will protect the existing governments from destruction, if the Radical conspiracy for their overthrow is persisted in. The guarantee section is in the following words:—

"The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and, on application of the Legislature, or of the executive when the Legislature cannot be convened, against domestic violence."

Nothing occurred in our political history to call for a very attentive sifting of this important section until the Dorr rebellion in Rhode Island, in 1842. In connection with that disturbance it was discussed with as much ability as has ever been brought to the consideration of any constitutional question. A long and exhaustive letter on the subject by Mr. Calhoun, in 1843, Mr. Webster's argument before the Supreme Court, in 1848, and the opinion of the Court itself, pronounced by Chief Justice Taney (the case referred to in the beginning of the above letter), are the expositions which best deserve to be studied, both because we have never had three minds better qualified to handle such a subject, and because their substantial agreement on the main point is in itself no slight presumption of the soundness of their common view. Where men of pre-eminent ability who looked at the Constitution from such different standpoints agree in opinion, their joint conclusion is not likely to be shaken by subsequent examination. We will not follow the ample range of those various discussions, but merely indicate a few evident conclusions which follow, without any logical refinements, from the language of the section.

The combining of three distinct guarantees in that single section shows that, in the estimation of the framers, they are related, and are calculated to throw light on each other. Each is designed for the protection of the States, and taken together, they guarantee protection against every kind of danger to which the States can be exposed. The only dangers which a State is not competent to meet unaided are invasion from without, rebellion against its Government from within, and usurpation by its rulers, who may wield its Government against the liberties of the people. Against each of these dangers the section provides a guarantee.

It will conduce to clearness to consider these guarantees in an order the reverse of that in which they stand in the Constitution; that order being merely rhetorical, for the purpose of bringing the long and qualified clause last. The qualifications by which this is limited grow out of the nature of the evil against which it guards. The "domestic violence" which it contemplates is violence against the State government; and that government is made the sole judge of the exigency, in order to take away all pretext for Federal intermeddling in the internal affairs of a State under color of supporting its government. The State Government is to be, in every case, the sole judge of its ability to protect itself against internal disturbance. If a State government needs assistance against domestic violence, it is capable of knowing it, and has the appropriate official organs through which to ask for it. Neither Congress nor the President can interfere for this purpose unasked.

The guarantee against invasion is not qualified; the obligation it imposes is absolute. Invasion necessarily comes from outside, and all the external relations of the States belong to the sole jurisdiction of the Federal Government. Under this clause, it is bound to expel and drive off intruders without waiting to be called on, but it can do nothing more. When the invasion is repelled, the Federal Government has nothing more to do; and even during its continuance all the internal affairs of the State remain under the exclusive jurisdiction of the State Government.

The guarantee of republican government also requires no application on the part of the State, for reasons founded on the nature of this guarantee, which is intended to protect the State against the usurpation of its rulers. In this case it would be absurd to await the application of the State Government, for the State Government is the very thing against which the State is to be protected. The usurping rulers would, of course, never apply to the Federal Government to aid the people. If the usurping State Government should establish a monarchy or an oligarchy, the Federal authority would wait for no invitation to interfere. The important question under this guarantee is, what is the standard of republican government? It is by departure from, or conformity to, this standard (whatever it may be) that the Federal authority must estimate its duty of interference or forbearance.

It may safely be assumed, as an incontrovertible position, that no State Government violates the republican standard by any practice for which there is a precedent in the Governments of the original thirteen States. It is absurd to suppose that the Constitution intended, or that the States accepted, a standard which would have permitted the Federal authority to set aside any of the State Governments then existing, with which the States entered into the Union, as it was first formed. Whatever was consistent with republicanism in any State on its first entrance into the Union, can be no bar to its continued existence in the Union as a republican State. To hold the contrary would be to suppose that the men who framed, and the States which originally adopted, the Constitution did not understand their own meaning.

Advancing from the general discussion to present applications, we may lay the guarantee against invasion out of view, as having no relevancy to the present state of affairs. Both of the other guarantees are closely connected with pending questions. The important point to determine is, *which* of the two guarantees is now applicable? In other words, is it the existing State Governments that are to be protected, or is it the people of the Southern States that are to be protected against those Governments? If the existing State Governments are republican in form, the guarantee against domestic violence insures them protection against overthrow, whenever they find it necessary to ask for such protection.

Any attempt to "annul Johnson's Governments" is clearly unconstitutional, unless it can be shown that they are not republican. But, to prove them anti-republican, it must be shown that they differ, in some essential particular, from all the Governments of the original thirteen States. It is claimed by the Radicals that universal suffrage is the test of republicanism. But none of the original thirteen could have stood this test. Had it been insisted on, the Union could not have been formed. Surely, States cannot be turned out of the Union for reasons which did not prevent their original admission. It is clear, therefore, that the guarantee which protects existing State Governments against overthrow is the only one which applies to the present condition of the country.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

TO OUR PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC.

We are offering our stock of

WATCHES,

JEWELRY,

AND SILVERWARE,

AT A DISCOUNT,

Fully equivalent to the heavy decline in Gold.

CLARK & BIDDLE.

5 22 §rp No. 712 CHESNUT Street.

LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED
809 Chestnut St., Phila.

Has just received a large and splendid assortment of

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES,

Some in plain cases, others beautifully enameled and engraved, and others inlaid with diamonds.

Purchasers wishing a

HANDSOME LADIES' WATCH

Will do well to call at once and make a selection. Prices moderate. All watches warranted.

Also, a large assortment of

GENTLEMEN'S AND BOYS' WATCHES,
IN GOLD AND SILVER CASES. 2 24

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES.

A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.

FARR & BROTHER, Importers,
No. 324 CHESNUT STREET,
11 11smth §rp Below Fourth.

RICH JEWELRY

JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY
Etc. Etc. Etc.
9 20§ No. 18 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 ARCH STREET,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Watches,
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND
Solid Silver-ware.

8 8§

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT 11

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
CARSON
GOLD MINING COMPANY.

CAPITAL STOCK....$500,000

NUMBER OF SHARES, 50,000.

Par Value and Subscription Price, $10.

WORKING CAPITAL, $50,000.

OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT,
COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER, pro tem,
J. HOPKINS TARR.

SOLICITOR,
WILLIAM L. HIRST, ESQ.

DIRECTORS,
COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS.
CHARLES S. OGDEN,
EDWIN MIDDLETON,
ALEXANDER J. HARPER,
WILLIAM BERGER.

The Land of this Company consists of about 120 Acres, in Mecklenburg county North Carolina, about 3½ miles from the town of Charlotte.

On this property fifteen shafts or pits have been opened and sunk to various depths, from 10 to 85 feet, demonstrating the existence of three parallel veins of ore of about 2 feet in width and about 15 feet apart, converging to a common centre at the depth of about 150 feet, forming one immense mass or vein of ore, extending in length through the property more than half a mile. There are also on this property other veins of ore unexplored. All these ores are known as the Brown Ores, and are very rich, yielding an average of about $200 per ton in gold, the above results having been demonstrated by the rude working of the mines for several years past, the risk of investment in undeveloped property is not incurred, and by the application of modern mining and reducing machinery the Company anticipate an immediate and large return for their money.

Having an ore that readily yields $200 per ton, some estimate can be made of the value of his property. With the present imperfect system of mining, ten tons of this ore can be taken out and reduced daily from every shaft opened, at an expense not exceeding $25 per ton, leaving a net daily profit of $1750 for each shaft worked by the Company.

The large working capital reserved will enable the Company at once to procure and erect the best modern machinery for manipulating the ores, by means of which the yield will be largely increased.

These mines, whilst they produce ores richer than those of Colorado or Nevada, have many advantages over them, particularly in an abundance of fuel and cheap labor, and the facility with which they can be worked during the entire year; whilst those of Colorado and Nevada can only be worked during the warm weather.

A test assay of an average specimen of the ore from the Carson Mines was made as late as the 27th of January of the present year, as will appear from the following certificate of Professors Booth and Garrett, the Assayers of the Philadelphia Mint:—

PHILADELPHIA, January 27, 1866

Dear Sir:—We have carefully assayed the sample of ore from "Carson Mine," North Carolina, and find it to yield ten ounces nine pennyweights of pure gold to the ton of ore. The coin value is therefore $216 92 per ton of ore. Yours, respectfully,

BOOTH & GARRETT,
Dr. M. B. TAYLOR, No. 404 Walnut street, Philad.

Subscriptions to the Capital Stock will be received at the Office of the Company, No. 407 WALNUT Street, where samples of the ore may be seen, and full information given. 2 3

LIQUORS.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.

No. 225 North THIRD Street.

If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it. There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such recommendation from such high sources:—

PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1858.

We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSIL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.

BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC,
Analytical Chemists.

NEW YORK, September 2, 1858.

I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr. Charles Wharton, Jr., of Philadelphia; and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,
Analytical Chemist.

BOSTON, March 7, 1859.

I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it.

Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D.,
State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston street.

For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle, at No. 226 North THIRD Street, Philadelphia. 3

J. W. HAMMAR,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in Foreign
BRANDIES, WINES,
AND
FINE OLD WHISKIES,
No. 620 MARKET STREET
1 5 6m PHILADELPHIA.

M. NATHANS & SONS,
IMPORTERS OF
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, Etc.
No. 19 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 1 19m

TEAS, &c.

JAPANESE POWCHONG TEAS,

The finest ever imported.

OOLONG TEA, Dragon Chop.

OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA COFFEE, ETC.

For sale by

JAMES R. WEBB,
2 15 lm WALNUT AND EIGHTH STREETS

TEAS REDUCED TO $1, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

ROASTED COFFEE REDUCED TO 30 CTS. at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

40C. BEST MILD COFFEE, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

TEAS AND COFFEES AT WHOLESALE prices, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them.

GREEN COFFEES FROM 22 TO 28 CTS. A pound at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them. 1 12

FINANCIAL.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

Central Pacific R.R. 7 per Cent. Bonds,

Interest payable in Gold,
In the city of New York;

U. S. 6'S, 1895,

Issued to the Pacific Railroad Co.,

Interest payable in currency. The cheapest Government Bonds on the market, received by United States Treasurer at 80 per cent. as security for National Bank Circulation.

Morris and Essex Railroad First Mortgage 7's, Due 1914,

Strictly First-class Bonds; for sale lower than other Bonds of the same class.

Government securities of all kinds bought and sold.

Stocks and Gold bought and sold on commission in this and other markets.

Interest allowed on deposits.

E. W. CLARK & CO., Bankers,
1 13 3m No. 35 S. Third St., Philad.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,
BANKERS,
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

U. S. 6s OF 1881,
5-20s, OLD AND NEW,
10-40s; CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
7-30 NOTES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made; Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for LADIES.

PHILADELPHIA, February, 1866. 2 7 3m

U. S. SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
16 S. THIRD ST. | 3 NASSAU ST.
PHILADELPHIA. | NEW YORK.

STOCKS AND GOLD
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. 2 1

5-20S CITY WARRANTS. 7'30S
G. A. RAHM & CO.
BANKERS,
No. 52 SOUTH THIRD STREET

BUY CITY WARRANTS at lowest market rates, and allow BACK INTEREST.
Buy and sell UNITED STATES LOANS at best market prices.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES wanted at a PREMIUM.
COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points in the Union.
STOCKS, etc., bought and sold at the Board of Brokers. 2 20 tuthslmrp

DAVIES BROTHERS,
No. 225 DOCK STREET,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
BUY AND SELL
UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10-40s.
UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES.
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated.
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31 §

HARPER, DURNEY & CO.,
BANKERS,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 55 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission
Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coin, Etc., bought and sold.
Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and interest allowed as per agreement. 3 5 3m

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
HAS REMOVED
During the erection of the new Bank building,
TO
1 17 4p
No. 302 CHESNUT STREET.

5 20S.—FIVE-TWENTIES.
7'30s—SEVEN-THIRTIES,
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
1-7 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 814 Chesnut Street,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 26 §rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
7 26 3m 706 CHESNUT STREET

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street
One door below Seventh street,
One door below Seventh street,
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed. 2 5

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT 11 14

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*For Additional City Intelligence see Eighth Page.*]

WILL OF THE LATE DR. JAYNE.—The will of the late Dr. David Jayne has been filed in the office of the Register of Wills. It is a very voluminous document, covering thirty-two pages of foolscap, closely written, and was drawn by Edward M. Paxson, Esq., of the Philadelphia bar, who has been for many years the counsel of Dr. Jayne. The will is dated July 19, A. D. 1864. Its great length prevents its publication in full. We give below a correct summary of its principal provisions:—

The following comprise the special pecuniary legacies:—

To his niece, Mary Jane Pasted, $500.

To his sisters-in-law, Margaret and Emily Walker, the sum of $200 each.

To his wife's nieces, Ann Fort, Mary Smith, and Mary Elizabeth Cunningham, the sum of $200 each.

To his neices, Catharine Ireland, Mary Jane Evans, Cornelia Davis, Julia Walker, and to his sister-in-law, Mary Cunningham, the sum of $100 per annum each during their respective lives.

To his brother, William Jayne, the sum of $300 per year during his life.

For the erection of a new Baptist church in the western part of the city, $15,000.

All the residue of his estate, real, personal, and mixed, is devised to his executors and the survivors of them in trust, for and during the full end and term of the natural lives of his seven children and four grandchildren, now living, and the life of the survivors of them. The clear annual income of the estate is to be distributed equally between his children and the issue of any such as may die, the latter taking their deceased parent's share, until the death of the survivor of his children and grandchildren (now living), when the whole estate is to be divided.

The executors are directed to finish the house at the corner of Nineteenth and Chesnut streets, according to the plans of John McArthur, Jr., architect, and to build a stable for the accommodation of the horses and carriages. They are also to furnish the said house in a style to correspond therewith, under the direction of his wife and daughters, and to keep up the said house as a home for his family, at the expense of the estate. The furniture, horses, carriages, etc., to be renewed when necessary. The house in which he resided at the time of his death, in Third street, below Walnut, with its furniture, to be sold.

The executors are also directed to build up the property at Vine street wharf with a hotel or stores, in their discretion. They are also instructed to set apart the sum of $400,000 out of the income, as a fund to rebuild in case any of his property is destroyed by fire or other accident, and also as a fund to provide a suitable settlement for each of his children as shall hereafter marry.

The widow receives $3000 per annum under the terms of the marriage settlement, of which Edward M. Paxson and Eben C. Jayne are the trustees. In addition, he leaves her the use of the house at Nineteenth and Chesnut, which, as before stated, is to be kept up at the expense of the estate.

By the express terms of the will no intoxicating drinks are to be kept in the new house, except for medicinal or culinary purposes.

The business of the house of Dr. D. Jayne & Son, in which he owned a controlling interest, is to be carried on by the surviving partners until all his sons and grandsons now living shall arrive at full age, in order to allow such of them as, in the opinion of his executors, may be qualified to enter the firm and perpetuate the business.

The executors and trustees under his will are his friends Rev. J. Wheaton Smith, Charles H. Rogers, Edward M. Paxson, Henry Lewis, and John M. Whitall. They are also the guardians of his minor children, and also of all his grandchildren, so far as they take any estate under the will.

POLICE ITEMS.—Albert Beck had a hearing at the Central Station yesterday, on the charge of arson, in setting fire to the stable of John Smith, near Fifteenth and Cowslip streets on the night of Monday two weeks ago. The accused, who is in the Marine service, was brought on from New York as soon as circumstances seemed to justify it. Several witnesses were examined, and it was testified that Beck was in the neighborhood of the stable burned a short time before the fire broke out, and that he called at a tavern at Fifteenth and Callowhill streets, only a few minutes before the light was seen, and said that there would be another soon, the fire in Third street, near Race, having been burning for some time. After the arrest of Beck, as Officer Berry testified he admitted being at the stable when the match was struck, but denied that he did it. He subsequently made the same admission to Fire Marshal Blackburn. It was considered a suspicious circumstance that Beck left the city the morning after the fire. One of the witnesses testified that the accused had been several times arrested on the charge of arson, and had been once convicted. He was committed to answer.

Matilda Spencer, recently a domestic in the employment of D. W. Sellers, Esq., had a hearing before Alderman Beitler yesterday, on the charge of stealing a number of articles of silverware. Mr. Sellers testified that the accused left his house at an early hour in the morning, and that the silverware disappeared at the same time. A silver spoon was found in the possession of the accused, which was supposed, from the engraved letters upon it, to have been taken from the residence of Judge Stroud, where Matilda had been at service. She was held to answer.

Andrew Stall was charged yesterday afternoon with having in his possession, with intent to pass, twenty-six counterfeit fifty-cent fractional currency notes. He is the alleged proprietor of a lager beer saloon, on Callowhill street, near New Market. An officer searched his house and found three of the notes in a money-drawer in the bar-room. He then asked for the key to a bureau-drawer, which Stall said he had lost. On the drawer being opened, a package containing upwards of ten dollars of the bogus trash was found. The notes found in the till had evidently been taken from the package. The accused was held in $2500 bail for a further hearing on Monday next. The case was heard before Recorder Eneu.

John W. Fox was charged yesterday morning, upon the oath of James Waters, a member of Company E, 7th Regiment Veteran Volunteers, with the larceny of $500. Waters alleges that on the 10th day of April last he placed in the hands of the defendant, for safe-keeping, the sum of $675, with the understanding that it was to be returned when called for. The plaintiff notified Fox, a short time ago, to return him the money. Instead of doing so he handed him but $175. The accused was held in $1200 bail to answer by Alderman Beitler.

SUDDEN DEATH.—An elderly gentleman, whose name is unknown at present, fell upon the pavement, at the S. E. corner of Eighth and Race streets, about 11 o'clock yesterday morning, and died shortly after being removed to a neighboring drug store. His death is attributed to the heart disease. He was dressed in a black coat, vest, and pants, a white over-shirt and a grey under-shirt, and a high hat, with a piece of paper pasted in the inside, containing the initials "G. P. B." In his pocket were found one hundred and nine dollars and fifty cents in money, and a ticket of the Philadelphia and Germantown railroad. He also had with him a black twisted cane, with a square piece of silver inserted in the handle. The Coroner, after holding an inquest, had the body removed to an undertaker's and placed in ice.

FIREMEN CHANGING LOCATION.—Without legislation by City Councils, the firemen appear disposed to so arrange the location of their companies as to best meet the requirements of the city. Within a few months, a number of companies have changed their location. The Friendship Fire Company, now located at Third and Brown streets, is the latest. The company has purchased a lot of ground, 38 feet front by 102 feet in depth, situated at the corner of Sepviva and Norris streets, and proposes erecting a large building sufficient to meet the requirements of the organization.

SABBATH SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—Last evening the Juvenile Missionary Society of the Sunday School connected with the Front Street M. E. Church, Rev. T. A. Fernley, Pastor, celebrated their anniversary at the above church. The assemblage was very large, and the exercises, including addresses and hymns, the latter very beautifully sung, were interesting and gratifying. About five hundred dollars were realized from the offerings of the school, which were presented in a very pleasing manner. A large evergreen cross, eight feet and a half high, was decked, till it was a mass of beauty, with the bouquets of flowers sent up with the amount, and the accompanying motto by each class. Particularly noticeable were a wreath of flowers sent up by the Female Bible Class, an anchor of flowers, by Miss Lizzie Fernley's class, and, besides, a crown of flowers to crown the cross. The audience were dismissed with the doxology and benediction.

CONTRACTS AWARDED.—The Committee on Water, of Councils, met on Tuesday evening, and awarded contracts for iron pipe, castings, brass, etc., for 1866, to the following parties:—Service pipe, to J. W. Middleton, at $3·21 per 100 pounds, being one-fifth of a cent. per pound less than the price paid in 1865. Special castings, to the same firm, at $3·91 per 100 pounds, being one-tenth of a cent per pound below the figure of 1865. Brass castings, to Sexton & Co., at 38 cents per pound. The price paid in 1865 was 55 cents per pound. Lead, to Ettinge & Bro., at 9½ cents per pound. In 1825 the price was 15 cents per pound. Castings for shops, consisting of plug casers, etc., at 5½ cents per pound, to Silleman & Ellis. Last year 4 cents per pound was paid.

EXCITEMENT ON CHESNUT STREET.—Quite an exciting scene occurred about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, at the corner of Eighth and Chesnut streets. A rather prepossessing lady, named Georgiana S. Sterling, the wife of H. H. Sterling, of New York, was passing down Chesnut street, in company with a man named Charles Jackson, when they were seized by Mr. Sterling, who called loudly for the police. Reserve Officer Newman rushed to the scene of action, captured the assailed party, and conveyed them, followed by a large crowd, to the Central Station. At 6 o'clock they were taken before Alderman Beitler, and bound over in the sum of $2000 each for a further hearing on Friday next.

FINAL DISPOSITION OF PRIZE CASES.—Some of the earliest cases which came into our Prize Court have just been finally determined. After decisions were reached here they were taken to the Supreme Court at Washington, and the decisions of that tribunal, affirming those of the lower Court, have just been received. The money which has been tied up for several years, pending these proceedings, will now be distributed. The names of the vessels and the amounts are herewith given:—*Josephine*, $90,000; *Admiral*, $7000; *Herald*, $70,000; and the *Elmira Cornelia*, $10,500.

FROM FOREIGN PORTS.—The brig *Nameang*, which arrived at this port on Monday, from Bordeaux, brought, with other articles, the following:—190 casks brandy, 2250 cases and 74 hhds. wine, 200 cases champagne, 300 baskets oil, 18 cases preserves. 17 cases paper, and 836 packages merchandise.

The schooner *Mary E. Smith*, which arrived from Trinidad on Tuesday, brought 377 hhds., 35 tierces, and 65 barrels molasses.

The brig *Mariposa*, which arrived the same day from the same place, brought 414 hhds. 50 tierces sugar, and 310,000 cigars.

SOLDIERS' ORGANIZING.—The soldiers of the Twenty-fourth Ward have already perfected a permanent organization, and have determined to hold a public mass meeting this evening, at the Commissioners' Hall, Market and Thirty-seventh streets. It is possible that Major-General Geary, the hero of the white star, will be present to address his old comrades. His nomination by the National Union Convention has inspirited the veterans, and they are determined to still rally around their old commander.

REUNION OF THE Y. M. C. A.—The quarterly reunion of the Young Men's Christian Association was held at their new hall, Chesnut street, above Twelfth, on Tuesday evening last, the President, Peter B. Simons, in the chair.

The entertainment was diversified by vocal and instrumental music by the Philomelic Music Circle.

A number of our most prominent merchants were present, and expressed themselves highly gratified with the entertainment.

THE NEW COURT HOUSE.—The Committee on City Property, to which was referred the proposition to change the location of the new Court House, has determined to report against any alteration. The contractor will therefore proceed with the building according to the original plan.

HOSPITAL ITEM.—A man named William Donahue, residing at Fifteenth and Carpenter streets, had his right hand injured yesterday by its being caught between two coal cars at Broad and Carpenter streets. He was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

AMUSEMENTS.

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.
Choice Seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 6¾ o'clock any evening. 1 31 ly

CHOICE SEATS AND ADMISSIONS.—Tickets can be had at the "PROGRAMME OFFICE, No. 421 CHESNUT Street, opposite the Post Office, for the Chesnut, Arch, Walnut, and Academy of Music, up to 6 o'clock, every evening. 1 1 tf

GRAND BILLIARD CONTEST,
AT CONCERT HALL,
AT CONCERT HALL,
AT CONCERT HALL,
ON THURSDAY EVENING, March 22, 1866, at 8 o'clock,
ON THURSDAY EVENING, March 22, 1866, at 8 o'clock,
Between E. J. Plunkett, Champion, and Robert T. Ryall.
TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS, admitting one Gentleman and Ladies.
FOR SALE AT ALL BILLIARD SALOONS, and CONTINENTAL HOTEL.
The number of Cards being limited, persons who desire to witness this elegant game will do well to secure their tickets as early as practicable. 3 14 7t

COSTUMES! COSTUMES!
A splendid assortment of
COSTUMES AND PROPERTIES,
FOR MASQUERADES,
Are offered to the attention of the ball-going public at this gay and festive season, at the
COSTUMERY,
Of twenty-five years' establishment,
No. 917 RACE STREET, North Side.
Every effort will be made to please the taste of those who attend the Carnival Balls of the Season.
W. C. DESMOND,
2 20 lm No. 917 RACE Street.

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REhearsals every SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3¼ o'clock. Engagements may be addressing GEORGE HASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY street, between Race and Vine. 1 16 3m

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
EXTRAORDINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.
Stage Manager.....William A. Moore
Director of Orchestra.....Charles B. Dodworth
Prompter.....Robert Eberle
GRAND MUSICAL MELANGE AND DRAMATIC MATINEE,
MONDAY AFTERNOON, March 19,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF MR. GEORGE HOOD.
The following celebrated Artists of GROVER'S GERMAN OPERA COMPANY, passing through Philadelphia on Monday next, have kindly consented to remain for this special occasion:—
Madame JOHANNA ROTTER.
Madame BERTHA JOHANNSEN,
THEODORE HABELMAN,
FRANZ HIMMER and
JOSEPH HERMANNS.
Mr. Hood will also be assisted by the principal artistes of the
ARCH STREET THEATRE,
By the kind permission of Mrs JOHN DREW.
THE CHESNUT STREET THEATRE,
By the kind permission of Messrs. GROVER & SINN.
THE WALNUT STREET THEATRE,
By the kind permission of Mr T. J. HEMPHILL, who have all generously volunteered their efficient services.
Admission (including reserved seats).....50 cents
To be obtained on and after WEDNESDAY at the Academy, and at TRUMPLER'S Music store, SEVENTH and CHESNUT.
Doors open at 1 o'clock; commence at 2 o'clock.
Performance will close at 5 o'clock. 3 15 2

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE,—CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
LEONARD GROVER & WILLIAM E. SINN, Lessees and Managers.
WILLIAM E. SINN,.....Resident Manager
Doors open at 6:45 Curtain rises at 7:45.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, March 15, fourth night of the great Local Drama,
THE FIREMEN OF PHILADELPHIA;
THE FIREMEN OF PHILADELPHIA;
THE FIREMEN OF PHILADELPHIA;
THE FIREMEN OF PHILADELPHIA;
OR,
THE BROAD STREET HEIRESS,
cast to the full strength of the company, with new local scenery by R. Smith, among which may be found
A VIEW OF THE STATE HOUSE,
CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE TWELFTH,
FIRE, IN THIRD STREET, NEAR VINE,
GRAND Tableaux OF THE CITY FIRE COMPANIES,
with their Hose Carriages, Steam Engines, Equipments, etc.
To conclude with the laughable Orton Specialty,
NURSERY CHICKWEED.
NURSERY CHICKWEED.
NURSERY CHICKWEED.
NURSERY CHICKWEED.
FRIDAY EVENING, March 16,
BENEFIT OF MR. GEORGE H. CLARKE.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, March 17,
NINETY-NINTH GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.
FIREMEN OF PHILADELPHIA.
In active preparation,
CARTOUCHE;
OR,
THE STOLEN JEWELS.
Admission to Evening Performance, 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets. Begins at 7¾ o'clock.
THURSDAY—LAST NIGHT BUT ONE of the world-renowned
MR. AND MRS. CHARLES KEAN,
SPECIAL.—At the solicitation of numerous patrons and old play-goers, the KEANS will enact their
GREATEST CHARACTERS,
"MR. and MRS. BEVERLY," in Moore's great tragedy of
THE GAMESTER.
FRIDAY—FAREWELL BENEFIT, and last appearance in Philada. of Mr. and Mrs. KEAN.
THE STRANGER and WONDER.
SATURDAY—GALA NIGHT.
MR. J. B. ROBERTS
in the grand romantic play of
THE CORSICAN BROTHERS, and
RORY O'MOORE.

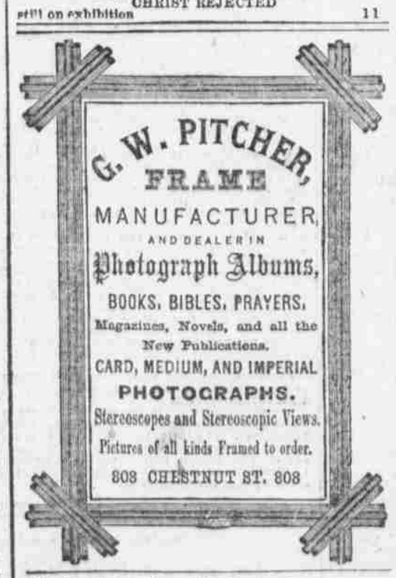
MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7½ o'clock.
CHANFRAU'S LAST NIGHT BUT TWO,
aided by OLIVE LOGAN and C. T. PARSLOE.
WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY EVENINGS, positively last nights but one of Boucicault's great drama of
THE STREETS OF NEW YORK.
Badger.....Mr. CHANFRAU
Alida.....OLIVE LOGAN
Bob, the Bootblack.....C. T. PARSLOE
(with Banjo Solo and Jig).
Lucy Fairweather.....Miss E. Price
Mr. Puffy.....Stuart Robson
For Scenery, Incidents, etc., see Bills.
FRIDAY—FAREWELL BENEFIT AND LAST NIGHT OF CHANFRAU
A great bill for the occasion.
SATURDAY—BENEFIT OF STUART ROBSON.
Seats secured six days in advance.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
NEW ATTRACTIONS.
Engagement of the celebrated
FOWLER SISTERS,
four in number the most beautiful and attractive dancseuses in America.
EVERY EVENING,
AND ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS,
SPLENDID BALLETS, BRILLIANT COMEDIES,
Laughable Burlesques, Humorous Farces.
Amusements of all nations combined.

ASSEMBLY BUILDING.
THE MASTER BAND OF THE WORLD COMING.
BURGESS, PENDERGAST, HUGHES, AND LA RUE'S MINSTRELS.
Extraordinary combination of talent—great confederation of distinguished
ETHIOPIAN ARTISTES,
Comprising
TWENTY-EIGHT BRIGHT PARTICULAR STARS, forming at once a constellation of unsurpassed beauty, strength, magnificence, and effect in the hemisphere of scientific attainments
Grand opening, TUESDAY EVENING, the 20th instant. 3 14 4t

THE GREAT PANORAMA OF IRELAND, with the Voyage Home to New York, at NATIONAL HALL, MARKET Street, above TWELFTH, EVERY EVENING at 8—WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Doors open one hour previous. Admission, 5 cents. 3 14 3t

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth.
Open from 9 A. M. till 6 P. M.
Benjamin West's great Picture of
CHRIST REJECTED
still on exhibition 1 1



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GREEN CORN,
FRESH PEACHES,
FRESH TOMATOES, PLUMS, Etc.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES
9 22 4p COR. ELEVENTH AND VINE STS.

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand.
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street.
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed.

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 13

HYDE'S PATENT
AROMA SAVING AND CONDENSING
COFFEE BROWNER,
FOR HOTELS, GROCERS, HOSPITALS,
Military Barracks, and all other establishments using quantities of Coffee
By this Machine the Coffee is SWEATED brown, instead of being BURNED brown, thereby saving from 40 to 50 per cent. more AROMA than when done in the usual way.
A PATENT TESTER is attached, which enables the operator to see when the Coffee is done Brown.
CAN BE CHANGED IN A MOMENT INTO A FRANKLIN OR AIR-TIGHT STOVE FOR HEATING PURPOSES.
They work like a charm, ALWAYS giving entire SATISFACTION.
For particulars call or send for a circular, which contains testimonials from many of the
United States Hospitals,
First-class Hotels,
and Grocers
Now having them in use. Also,
HYDE'S PATENT
AROMA SAVING AND CONDENSING
FAMILY COFFEE BROWNER,
On the same principle, being in the form of a STOVE COVER. Will suit any STOVE or RANGE.
The Coffee is browned PERFECTLY UNIFORM in a FEW MINUTES' TIME.
ONE POUND BROWNED in this Machine has about the SAME STRENGTH as two roasted in the usual way, BESIDES giving the Coffee in ALL ITS PURITY and FRAGRANCE.
For sale by
HARDWARE, HOUSE-FURNISHING, AND STOVE STORES GENERALLY.
MANUFACTURED SOLELY BY
HYDE & TINGLEY,
No. 1505 Pennsylvania Avenue,
2 13 1mo PHILADELPHIA

FURNITURE.
GEORGE J. HENKELS,
THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT STS.,
FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.
A large assortment of
Rosewood Drawing-Room Furniture
Walnut Drawing-Room Furniture.
Walnut Dining-Room Furniture.
Walnut Library Furniture.
Walnut Hall Furniture.
Rosewood Chamber Furniture.
Walnut Antique Furniture.
Prices are as low as the quality of the work will admit of.
GEORGE J. HENKELS,
3 2 1m Late of Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
I have a large stock, of every variety of Furniture which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes Book-cases
Mattresses, Lounges, Etc. Etc.
P. P. GUSTINE,
1 15 3m* N. E. Cor. SECOND AND RACE STS.

SHIPPING.
HAMILL'S PASSAGE OFFICE.
"ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS."
"HIBERNIA," "COLUMBIA,"
"CALEDONIA," "CAMBRIA,"
"BRITANNIA," "INDIA."
Steam to
LIVERPOOL LONDONDERRY, BELFAST, DUBLIN, NEWRY, CORK, AND GLASGOW.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN PAPER CURRENCY.
CABINS.....$90, $80, and $70
STEERAGE.....$30
PREPAID CERTIFICATES
issued for bringing out passengers from the above points at
LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
Also, to and from
ALL STATIONS ON THE IRISH RAILWAYS.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers will take particular notice that the "Anchor Line" is the only line granting through tickets at the above rates, from Philadelphia to the points named above, and that the undersigned is the only duly authorized Agent in Philadelphia.
Apply to
WM. A. HAMILL,
1 15 (Sole Agent for "ANCHOR LINE," No. 217 WALNUT Street.

NOTICE.—PHILADELPHIA STEAM PROPELLER COMPANY.—Despatch and swift sure lines between Philadelphia and New York, via Delaware and Raritan Canal. The business of this Company has again been resumed. Steam propellers will leave, daily, at 12 M. and 5 P. M. Freight taken upon accommodating terms. Apply to
WM. M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 13 2t No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

FLAGS, FIREWORKS, &c.
T. J. McGUIGAN,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in
FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, Etc,
FIREWORKS, FLAGS, Etc
MATCHES AND BLACKING,
NO. 2 STRAWBERRY STREET,
First Stree above second between Market and Chesnu
5 4 PHILADELPHIA.

DENTISTRY.
ISAIAH PRICE, DENTIST, GRADUATE OF Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery, class 1853-4, formerly of West Chester, Pa., having served three years in the Army, has resumed the practice of his profession at No. 241 S. ELEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, where he will endeavor to give satisfactory attention to all who may require his professional services. 4 3

THE COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIginated the Anæsthetic use of NITROUS OXIDE GAS for Extracting Teeth without pain. WE DO NO OTHER DENTAL WORK. Office, No. 737 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. 2 5 1m*

RAILROAD LINES.
ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, February 12, two daily trains will run between Washington and Lynchburg, connecting at Gordonsville with Virginia Central Railroad trains to and from Richmond, as follows:—
MAIL TRAIN.
Leave Washington daily (Sunday excepted), at 6·45 A. M., and arrive at Lynchburg at 5·45 P. M.
Leave Lynchburg at 7 A. M. and arrive at Washington at 5·26 P. M.
EXPRESS TRAIN.
Leave Washington daily (including Sunday) at 6·05 P. M. and arrive at Lynchburg at 6·00 A. M.
Leave Lynchburg at 6·30 P. M. and arrive at Washington at 6·10 A. M.
Both trains making close connections at Lynchburg for all points South and Southwest, and at Washington for North and Northwest.
First-class sleeping cars will be attached to the night trains.
The road is attractive, not only for its comfortable accommodations, but for the fact that it passes the new historic localities of Fairfax, Bull Run, Manassas, Bristoe, Catlett's, Rappahannock, Culpeper, Orange, and Gordonsville, places of unperishable interest in the popular mind.
Through tickets to all points South and Southwest may be had in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and at the offices of the road in Washington and Alexandria.
W. H. McCAFFERTY,
2 16 General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.
READING RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, AND NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.
Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—
MORNING MAIL.
At 8·00 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesberre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc, etc.
This train connects at READING with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc.; and with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc., at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.
AFTERNOON EXPRESS
Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad train for Columbia, etc., and with Catawissa Railroad train for Milton, Williamsport, Elmira, Buffalo, etc.
READING ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Reading at 6·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arrives in Philadelphia at 9·25 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M., arrives in Reading at 7·20 P. M.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 7·25 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·30 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1·40 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 1·45 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 7·05 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·35 A. M., and Harrisburg at 9·40 P. M.
Market train with a Passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45, noon, for Reading and all way stations; leaves Reading at 11·30 A. M., and Downingtown at 12·30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.
All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M.
CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 8·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downington at 7·05 A. M. and 2·30 Noon.
NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST
Leaves New York at 9·00 A. M. and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 10 A. M., and 1·48 P. M., connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.
Returning, Train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9·05 A. M., passing Reading at 4·40 and 10·25 A. M., arriving at New York at 10 A. M. and 2·45 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.
Mail Train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 1·45 P. M. Mail Train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.
SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 6·45 and 11·00 A. M., and 7·1 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.
SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 7·35 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 4·00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·00 A. M. and 6·00 P. M.
TICKETS.
Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas, The following tickets are obtained only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent Reading.
COMMUTATION TICKETS.
At 25 per cent discount, between any points desired for families and firms
MILEAGE TICKETS,
Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $62·50 each for families and firms
SEASON TICKETS,
For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates
CLERGYMEN
Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half-rate.
EXCURSION TICKETS,
From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday and Monday at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.
FREIGHT.
Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets
FREIGHT TRAINS.
Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6·00 P. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.
MAILS
Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M. and for all principal Stations only at 2·15 P. M. 6 15

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's lines
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK
and way places, from Walnut street wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:— FARE
At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation..... $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express... 3 00
At 2 P. M. via Camden and Amboy Express..... 2·25
At 12 M. (noon) and 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation (Freight and Passenger).... 2·25
At 6 and 11·30 P. M. via Camden and Amboy Accommodation (Freight and Passenger), 1st class ticket..... 2·25
2d Class Ticket..... 1 50
At 6 and 10 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton and Vincentown; at 6 A. M., and 2 P. M. for Freehold.
At 6 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Palmyra, Riverton, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown etc. The 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton
LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:—
At 11·15 A. M., 4·30 and 6·45 P. M., via Kensington and Jersey City Express..... $2·00
At 12 P. M. (Night) via Kensington and Jersey City Express..... 2·25
The 6·45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.
At 7·30 and 11·15 A. M., 3, 3·30, 4·30, 5 and 6·45 P. M., and 12 Midnight, for Bristol, Trenton, etc.
At 7 A. M., 10·50, 3, 5 and 6 P. M. for Cornwells, Torresdale, Morrisburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations
DELAWARE RAILROAD.
For the Delaware River Valley, Northern Pennsylvania and New York State, and the Great Lakes.
Two through trains daily (Sundays excepted) from Kensington Depot as follows:—
At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.
LINES FROM NEW YORK FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Will leave from foot of Cortland street
At 12 M. and 4 P. M., via Jersey City and Camden.
At 7 and 10 A. M., 6 P. M. and 12 Night, via Jersey City and Kensington.
From Pier No. 1 North river, at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M., via Amboy and Camden.
At 12 M. 3 and 6 P. M. (Freight and Passenger), via Amboy and Camden.
March 12, 1866. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES.—From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).
Daily, except Sundays.
FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
Commencing WEDNESDAY, November 15, 1865.
For Bridgeton, Salem, and all Stations on West Jersey and Salem Railroads, at 9 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.
For Millville and all intermediate Stations, at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.
For Cape May and intermediate Stations at 9 A. M. to Millville, connecting with Freight Train Passenger Car attached for Cape May, due 3·45 P. M., and 3 P. M., through Passenger one 8 P. M.
For Glassboro and intermediate Stations, at 9 A. M., and 3·30 P. M.
For Woodbury, Gloucester, etc. at 9 A. M., 3, 3·30 and 5·30 P. M.
Freight train will leave Philadelphia, from Sandford's wharf, at 10 A. M., and Camden at 12 M.
J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.
THE WEST JERSEY EXPRESS COMPANY will attend to all the usual branches of express business, receive, deliver, and forward through other responsible Express Companies, to all parts of the country, any article intrusted to them.
A Special Messenger accompanies each through train. Office, No. 5 Walnut street 9 16 9m

1866.—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie, on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.
Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1 P. M.
Leave Westward—Erie Mail, 9 P. M.; Erie Express Train 12 M.
Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.
NEW YORK CONNECTION.
Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 9·15 A. M.
Leave Erie at 1·55 P. M., arrive at New York 3·40 P. M.
Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.
For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets, Phila.
And for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.
H. B. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.
H. W. GWINNER, General Ticket Agent, Phila.
A. L. TYLER, General Sup't, Williamsport. 3 1

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS.
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand.
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street,
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed. 2 5

AT QUEEN'S NEWS STAND, S. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
ALL THE
DAILY AND WEEKLY PAPERS,
MAGAZINES,
PERIODICALS, Etc.,
May be obtained at current rates. 2 12

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABL

Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1866.

One Plank on which we all Can Stand.

In the Platform adopted by the Union Convention of Pennsylvania we find the following declaration:—

"*Resolved*, That Congress should not fail to make an equitable adjustment of bounties and allowances to the brave men who were engaged in the military service of the country."

While in a series of resolutions expressive of Democratic faith, is found—

"We urge upon Congress the propriety of providing for the equalization of bounties to our soldiers and sailors."

Here, then, so far as declarations are concerned, is a principle upon which we can join with our opponents in desiring that justice be done to those to whom the nation is most indebted. Of the conscience and faithfulness of the two parties, higher powers than we must be the judge. We take them at their word, and believe their intentions are consistent with their professions. As each party is pledged to this act of justice, we are not surprised that the matter has come before Congress, although we were not aware, until the petition was presented, that any of our veterans desired land instead of money. It would seem, however, that either they, or some one acting for them, indicated a desire to receive some of the broad acres of public land in lieu of the hard cash which was given to their fellows. The matter was referred to the Committee on Public Lands, who reported unfavorably to the scheme. Any one who will glance at the contents of the reply submitted, will concur with us in sustaining the objections.

The report sets forth that should the plan be adopted it would swallow up a large proportion of all the land at the disposal of the Government, and at the same time have a ruinous effect both on the present settlers and the soldiers themselves; that the sudden throwing of one hundred and sixty millions of acres on the market would reduce all to a merely nominal value, and open a vast field for speculation and injury; that the tide of emigration would be stopped, and stagnation ensue. The arguments advanced are all of a powerful and practical character, and merit the attention of those who feel an interest in the subject. However, although opposed to giving one hundred and sixty acres of land to each veteran, they are strongly in favor of a payment in money sufficient to equalize the present unjust difference. It is a most melancholy truth for the American people to gaze upon, that those of their defenders who have done the most to save the nation are those who now receive the least for their devotion; that the men whom love of country animated, and not love of gold induced to enlist, are those who receive nothing, while the cowards, the mercenary, Hessian-like recruits, who were procured as substitutes, are given their hundreds. We are glad that both of the great political parties of the day have declared in favor of this doctrine, and that both stand pledged to its fulfillment. Although it may be wrong to give the land, let right be obeyed by a pecuniary recompense, regardless of the cost. "*Justitia fiat, ruit cœlum.*"

International Protection to Authors.

Now that American books are being extensively reprinted in Europe, our authors and publishers begin to realize the importance, as well as justice, of an international copyright law. Congress has been repeatedly asked to enact such a law, for the benefit, more especially, of foreign writers whose works were republished in the United States without any pecuniary advantage to them; but now that we are beginning to create a native literature that is appreciated abroad, and gaining hundreds of thousands of readers in England and on the Continent, our National Legislature will be more apt than heretofore to favor a policy that will secure our own authors and publishers against any violation of copyright outside of the Union.

Nearly every nation has already enacted laws to protect the inventor or the author, if he will comply with certain preliminary conditions. Labor is the great source of wealth, and surely none work harder than those who work with their brains. In order to encourage this kind of toil, a partial protection has been tardily doled out. For a few years the inventor of a machine, of incalculable value to his country, may own his own if he will go to the trouble of giving so full a description of it that at the expiration of his patent any mechanic will be able to apply the discovery. The social condition of the civilized world has been changed, the dismal predictions of political economists refuted, and the whole human race elevated by inventions which, through the favor of a legislature, are kindly allowed to benefit their originators about a third of their natural lives. The law-making power has gradually given its aid to these rights of inventors and authors, until now the physician or the lawyer can recover recompense for his services; and hence there is reason to hope that literary and scientific men will, in time, receive their due likewise. The change is preparing for the acknowledgment of the claims of writers under an international system that will protect their rights as well abroad as at home.

When the nonsense about the expediency of encouraging native genius has given way to the true doctrine that a book belongs to its author wholly and entirely, and that therefore it is dishonest to take it and reprint it, and sell it without his leave, one discreditable habit of the age will be removed. Publishers of foreign works without copyright, whether in this country or in Europe, may cry out that they and their workmen will be ruined by breaking up a practice of literary piracy, but the obvious answer is, that robbery, however lucrative, must be stopped. SYDNEY SMITH once drew a picture of the highwaymen petitioning Parliament to buy their weapons and compensate them for being thrown out of employment by the gas-lamps and other improvements. The illustration will apply to those who, after making fortunes by printing without authority the works of foreign authors, denounce a law intended to guard private property, on the ground that it will put an end to that sort of business.

The day, however, cannot be far distant when it will be admitted that "pirates are not like embezzlers," and when it will be held that the claim of first discoverer gives as good a title to thoughts as it ever did to a new country. We have enough faith in our people and their representatives to believe that if they will but think over this question, and study the history of legislation about it, and perceive the injustice that has been done to the products of mental labor, they will see their interest as well as duty in sanctioning such legislation as will protect the American writer in foreign lands, while protecting foreign authors in our own. We no longer hear the question, "Who reads an American book?" British, French, and German publishers are yearly reprinting the works of our authors, and taking all the profits, only because there is no international copyright law that secures equal justice to writers on both sides of the ocean. If, then, the present Congress can find time to consider this subject before adjourning, it should take some steps, if only initiative, towards the establishment of such a law as we have named, not only because honesty requires it, but also because a measure of the kind is now necessary to protect and foster our own literature and literary men.

AN ERROR IN OUR RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.—We have been handed the following communication by a member of the West Arch Street Presbyterian Church. It contains a reply to certain statements made in our issue of yesterday. The reporter who wrote the religious intelligence received the facts we published direct from a member of the Second Presbyterian Church. Having given the statements of one party, we are happy to open our columns to the other:—

To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph:—

In your issue of yesterday, under the head of City Items, appeared an article that does injustice to the position of the late pastor of the West Arch Street Presbyterian Church as well as to the views and feelings of the congregation. A reader not acquainted with the circumstances of Dr. Edwards' resignation, might infer that the people of his pastoral charge were waiting impatiently for his resignation, in order to effect a union with another church organization.

The writer of the article must have been misinformed in regard to several particulars. The special meeting of the Central Presbytery of Philadelphia was not held in the West Arch Street Presbyterian Church, but in the Spring Garden Presbyterian Church. The meeting was not called to consider the resignation of Dr. Edwards, but for other purposes, should his resignation come up in connection with other business, and was acted upon.

In regard to the supposed union of the West Arch with the Second Presbyterian Church, one word will show it to be without foundation. Last summer a proposition for such a union, through the influence of prominent members of both congregations, was brought before both churches, at special meetings called for its consideration. It met with such disfavor in both congregations that it was at once abandoned. After a full discussion by the West Arch Street Church, in three or four full meetings, the consideration of the matter was indefinitely postponed by an almost unanimous vote, only three votes being counted in the negative. It met with probably as much opposition in the Second Presbyterian Church.

No church could have been more united in kind and affectionate regard for its Pastor than the West Arch for Dr. Edwards. The tender of his resignation was received with deepest regret by the congregation. The immediate and only cause of Dr. Edwards' resignation was his unanimous election by the Board of Trustees of Washington and Jefferson College, in Western Pennsylvania, as President of these united institutions. These institutions, two of the oldest and most honored in the State, have been united under one government.

In Dr. Edwards they will have a President of thorough scholarship, sterling integrity, generous sympathies, great executive ability, and unquestionable loyalty. In the present state of our country this last qualification cannot be underrated in importance. These considerations, together with the fact of Dr. Edwards' appointment to a position of high honor, more extended usefulness, and less anxiety and labor, induced the congregation to consent to the separation. C.

Philadelphia, March 15, 1866.

"REAPING WHAT THEY SOWED."—There is no truer proverb handed down to us from the days of the Mosaic dispensation than the one asserting that, "Whatsoever a man soweth, that also shall he reap." Nor is the assertion of the same limited to individuals, as is well attested by the convincing evidence of its truth when applied to a people. During four years of war our Canadian neighbors encouraged the Rebels against our Government. They afforded them a shelter; shielded them from justice; supplied them with funds; and allowed them to invade our territory, rob our banks; murder our citizens, and alarm our people with impunity. The whole conduct of the provincials was of such a character, that when a Southern sympathizer was to be designated, it was acknowledged in the assassination trial that they termed him a Canadian. Their country was the nursery of treason and the hot-bed of violation of international law.

And now they are reaping what they sowed. Their crimes are coming home to roost. The Government and people of Canada are in a cold chill of terror for fear of the Fenians. They are abject in their cowardice. All the timidity of the mongrel breed of Indians and French which compose the population, is condensed in this fit of alarm. It is amusing to see their flight, although it is disgusting to the admirers of human nature. They fairly grovel in the dust and pray for the interposition of our Government. They ask that Government which they insulted and whose existence they strove to jeopardize, to protect them from the threatened invasion of the Fenians. They actually call upon the United States not to return evil for good. It is because we have no desire to interrupt the course of justice, and are willing to repay evil for evil, that we are not exerting ourselves to repress a movement which, however chimerical in itself, is a just retribution on the cowardice and treachery which characterized their course to us while we were writhing in the throes of civil war.

THE NAVY YARD AT LEAGUE ISLAND.—A special despatch to the New York *Tribune* states that "The House Naval Committee to-day heard Assistant Secretary of the Navy Fox who earnestly advocated the immediate adoption of League Island as a naval station. He pronounces it the only available location in the country fit for the purposes and needs of the iron-clads. Mr. BRANDAGEE, of Connecticut, will reply on Friday, and support his preferences for New London. The Committee are expected to conclude this long-vexed question next week." We hope that the question will be immediately decided. While the New York papers are complaining of the peculiar danger to which the vessels at League Island are at present subjected, it seems that they have entirely forgotten that all the evils will be remedied as soon as the site is accepted.

—Out of 53,835 children born in Paris during 1864, 38,967 were legitimate and 14,868 illegitimate.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HON. W. D. KELLEY

Will deliver the NINTH LECTURE of the Course, before the

Social, Civil, and Statistical Association,

THURSDAY EVENING, March 15,

AT CONCERT HALL. SUBJECT:

"The Dangers and Duty of the Hour."

The Black Swan will sing before and after the Lecture. Tickets 35 cents, to be had of T. B. Pugh, Sixth and Chesnut, and at the door

Doors open at 7. Begin at 8. 3 12 4t*

CANNEL VEIN OIL AND MINING COMPANY, No. 625 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1, 1866.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the CANNEL VEIN OIL AND MINING COMPANY will be held on TUESDAY, 20th inst., at 12 o'clock, at Company's Office, to act upon proposition to reduce the Capital Stock of the Company to ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

JOHN DUROSS,
J. W. GORE
T. P. CONWAY,
JAMES MAGEE
CHAS. PARKER. } Directors.

3 13 1* 26 22 4t*

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER will deliver his great Lecture on the above interesting subject on THURSDAY EVENING, March 22, under the auspices of the

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Tickets, with *reserved* seats, in Parquette, Parquette Circle, and Balcony.....75 cents
Orchestra Stalls and Stage.....75 cents
Family Circle, reserved.....50 cents
Amphitheatre.....25 cents

The sale of Tickets will commence on Wednesday, 14th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M. The north half of the house at ASHMEAD & EVANS', No. 724 Chesnut street, and the *south* half at J. S. CLAXTON'S, No. 606 Chesnut street. 3 13

CITY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.—To Hotel, Restaurant and Tavern-keepers:—Application for renewal of License to sell will be received by the City Commissioners, as follows:—

First, Second, Third, and Fourth Wards on the 6th and 7th of March.

Fifth and Sixth Wards on the 8th and 9th of March.

Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth Wards on the 10th and 12th of March.

Eleventh and Twelfth Wards on the 13th and 14th of March.

Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Wards on the 15th and 16th of March.

Seventeenth, Eighteenth, and Nineteenth Wards on the 17th and 19th of March.

Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, and Twenty-third Wards on the 20th and 21st of March.

Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, and Twenty-sixth Wards on the 22d and 23d of March.

PHILIP HAMILTON,
THOMAS DICKSON,
JOHN GIVEN, } City Commissioners.

3 14

POST OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, PA. March 14, 1866.

The Mail for HAVANA, per steamer HENDRIK HUDSON, will be closed at this office on SATURDAY MORNING, 17th instant, at 5 o'clock.

3 14 3t C. A. WALBORN, Postmaster.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown

GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. ALSO,

Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY st., N. Y. 3 3 3m

JUST PUBLISHED—By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Nineteenth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES, entitled—

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.

To be had free, for four stamps, by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy,

7 17 1y No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER, CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has lately fitted up and made this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDE-BOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 11

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION LECTURES.

March 22—Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER. Subject—RECONSTRUCTION.
March 26—JOHN B. GOUGH, Esq. Subject—HABIT.
March 29—JOHN B. GOUGH, Esq. Subject—TEMPERANCE. 3 10 10t

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE:—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Human Organs in a State of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Early Errors, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 MAIDEN Lane, Albany, N. Y.

The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats either *personally* or by *mail*, and medicines sent to any part of the world. 11 8 6m

GROVER & BAKER'S IMPROVED SHUTTLE OR "LOCK" STITCH SEWING MACHINES. No. 1 and No. 9 for Tailors, Shoemakers, Saddlers, etc. No. 730 Chesnut street Philadelphia; No. 17 Market street, Harrisburg

HOOP SKIRTS.

DUPLEX SKIRT

FASHIONS FOR 1866.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC

(OR DOUBLE SPRING)

HOOP SKIRT.

Each Hoop of this PECULIAR SKIRT is composed of TWO *finely-tempered steel springs*, braided TIGHTLY and FIRMLY together EDGE to EDGE, forming at once the STRONGEST and most FLEXIBLE HOOP made

They will NOT BEND or BREAK like the single springs, but will EVER PRESERVE their PERFECT and BEAUTIFUL SHAPE where three or four ordinary skirts will have been thrown away as useless.

Their *wonderful flexibility* ADDS GREATLY to the COMFORT and CONVENIENCE, besides giving INTENSE PLEASURE to the WEARER, as will be *particularly experienced* by LADIES attending *crowded receptions, balls, operas, etc.*

IN FACT for the *promenade, or house, the church, theatre*, or *car* they are UNSURPASSED combining COMFORT, DURABILITY and ECONOMY, with that ELEGANCE of shape which has made the

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC THE STANDARD SKIRT OF THE FASHIONABLE WORLD.

Manufactured exclusively by the SOLE OWNERS of Patent,

WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY

No. CHAMBERS and Nos. 79 and 81 READE Sts., NEW YORK.

Merchants will be supplied as above, and by Philadelphia Jobbers.

FOR SALE in all FIRST-CLASS RETAIL STORES in this CITY. Inquire for [3 14 3mrp

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.

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DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT,

Combining Durability with elegance of shape. New Spring Styles just received.

J. M. HAFLEIGH,

3 10 2m No. 902 CHESNUT Street.

BRADLEY'S

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Most fashionable and popular in use. For sale by

J. G. MAXWELL & SON,

3 10 2m S. E. corner ELEVENTH and CHESNUT.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MARTIN'S HISTORY OF FRANCE.

Four volumes of this valuable work are now ready, viz:—History of Louis XIV., and Decline of the French Monarchy, each complete.

DR. SMITH'S ANCIENT HISTORY. 3 vols.
MARTINEAU'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND
REBELLION RECORD, by Frank Moore 3 vols.
MILITARY AND NAVAL HISTORY OF REBELLION, 1 vol.
HEADLEY'S HISTORY OF THE REBELLION.

For sale at the Agency of

JAMES K. SIMON,

No. 33 South SIXTH Street above Chesnut.

1[5 Office of New American Cyclopædia.

WHAT 25 CENTS WILL DO!

NO. 602 CHESNUT STREET.
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25 *CENTS.* 25 *CENTS.*
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GREAT SALE OF RICH JEWELRY AND FANCY GOODS.

A NEW FEATURE. 25 CENTS.
A NEW FEATURE.
25 CENTS. NOTHING LIKE IT
NOTHING LIKE IT.

The entire stock of a first-class Jeweller and Fancy Goods Dealer, to be closed out to make room for the "Ledger" Office.

ONLY ONE ARTICLE 25 CENTS.
ONLY ONE ARTICLE
25 CENTS. SOLD AT A TIME.
SOLD AT A TIME.

Better than any Gift Sale.
GIFT SALE.
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GIFT SALE.

25 CENTS TWENTY FIVE CENTS
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS
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And One Dollar is all that is asked per article, no matter of what value it may be. By this method you may get

A GOLD WATCH
A GOLD WATCH FOR ONE DOLLAR.
FOR ONE DOLLAR.

A Silver Watch, a Silver plated Tea Set, a Silver Coffee Urn, a Silver-plated Goblet, Castor, Ice Pitcher, Butter Dish, Set of Forks or Spoons, one dollar. Rich Jewelry, of all the latest and most improved patterns; Opera Glasses, Fans, Table and Pocket Cutlery, besides a great variety of other goods. All to be disposed of on a new plan of sale, at a price astonishing to everybody.

Included in this lot may be found a great variety of articles, such as Stationery, Envelopes, Ink, Pens, Needles, Pins, Hair Nets, Ladies' Belt Buckles, Tooth Brushes, Pocket Books, Combs, Fancy Goods and Perfumery, Packages of Paper Collars, Neck Ties, Embroideries, etc. etc. These goods can be purchased at 25 cents per article, according to the following terms:—

First. Our patrons are required to select from the 25 cent list such an article or articles as they may desire, for which they give the price (twenty-five cents per article) which in many instances is lower than that of the wholesale dealers. Second. Immediately after concluding this purchase, a registered certificate or order will be given, free of charge, naming an article in the $1 list, that can be had upon the payment of one dollar. The article so specified will then be shown, and the correct information as to its use and quality will be given. Third. It is then left optional whether the holder of the certificate pays the dollar and takes the article or not. Nothing is said for until you know what you get.

Special attention is called to the fact that in no case can the slightest deviation from our established terms and rules be made. A rigid adherence to our impartial system of conducting this novel sale is necessary, that all may share equally the advantages resulting from our liberal method of doing business. By this method no money can be lost. No money is hazarded. For you do not pay, neither are you under any obligations to pay, for any article, until you know what you are to receive.

Everybody receives more than their money's worth, and, as a matter of course, everybody will be delighted with this novel sale.

A visit from 10,000 ladies and gentlemen is expected before we close out our immense stock. Call and see for yourselves. The ladies will find a great variety of goods particularly adapted to their use and will not fail to call early. This sale is really the latest novelty. No. 602 Chesnut street. Sale to continue day and evening until all the goods are disposed of.

A. J. HOYT,

Successor to J. M. Blood & Co.,

No. 602 CHESNUT STREET,

Philadelphia, Pa.

NOTICE.—Fine French Plate Show Cases, Sales Desks, Counters, Casings, etc. for sale. 3 15 thstf

PAPIER MACHE GOODS

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TARTAN GOODS,

SCOTCH PLAID GOODS.

A fine assortment of Papier Mache Work Tables, Writing Desks, Inkstands, and Scotch Plaid Goods, just received per the steamer "St. George," too late for Christmas sales, suitable for Bridal Gifts, etc., will be sold low.

ISAAC TOWNSEND,

House Furnishing Store of the late JOHN A. MURPHEY,

No. 922 CHESNUT STREET,

1 2 Below Tenth street.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 28 S. SECOND STREET,

Would inform their customers

THEY HAVE NOW OPEN

A CLOTH DEPARTMENT.

CLOTHS FOR LADIES' CLOAKS.

CLOTHS FOR MEN'S WEAR.

CASSIMERES FOR MEN'S WEAR.

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES FOR BOYS.

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LINEN GOODS FOR BOYS.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

WILL OPEN THIS MORNING,

5-8 and 7-4 HEAVY MESH BLACK HERNANI.

RICH FIGURED HERNANI.

RICH STYLE GRENADINES.

ORGANDIES AND JACONETS.

FIGURED PIQUE AND BRILLIANTS.

PIGURED PERCALES AND LAWNS.

FIGURED AND STRIPED CHINTZES.

FIGURED AND PLAIN WOOL DELAINES.

TRAVELLING DRESS GOODS.

A GREAT VARIETY OF

NEW STYLES OF

DRESS GOODS,

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OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION.

GROVER & BAKER'S FIRST PREMIUM ELASTIC STITCH AND LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES, with latest improvements, No. 730 Chesnut street, Philadelphia; No. 17 Market street, Harrisburg. 2 1 3m4p

THE AMERICAN BUREAU OF MINES,

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Mines, Mineral Lands, and Ores examined and reported upon. Competent Engineers furnished to Mining Companies.

Consultations afforded on all Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Questions, at the office of the Bureau,

GEO. D. H. GILLESPIE, President.

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MATTINGS, Etc.

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A large assortment of Goffering Machines just received per steamer "St. George."

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Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Co.

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AT THE LATE "GRAND TRIAL OF SEWING MACHINES," WILLCOX & GIBBS fully sustained their *Acknowledged Superiority.*

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS' Fifth Great Sale of Valuable Foreign and American Oil Paintings. The entire Importation of James S. Earle & Sons, selected in the studios of the best European Artists, by Mr. James S. Earle, in the fall of 1865, will be sold at Auction, in the Eastern Galleries of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, on TUESDAY, March 27, and WEDNESDAY, March 28.

B. SCOTT, Jr.,

3 12 5t 4p AUCTIONEER.

INSURE YOUR LIFE

IN YOUR OWN HOME COMPANY,

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S. E. Corner of Fourth and Walnut Sts.

Insurers in this Company have the additional guarantee of the CAPITAL STOCK all paid up IN CASH, which, together with CASH ASSETS, now on hand amount to

$1,143,874 14,

Invested as follows:—

100,800 U. S. 5-20 Bonds		Market value. $461,061 45
160,000 City of Philadelphia Loan, 6's, new		
70,050 U. S Treasury Notes, 7 30		
25,000 Allegheny County Bonds		
15,000 U. S. Loan of 1881		
10,000 Wyoming Valley Canal Bonds		
12,700 Compound Interest Treasury Notes		
10,000 Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Bonds		
10,000 Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Bonds		
16,500 City of Pittsburg and other Bonds		
9,000 Reading Railroad Bonds		
1,000 shares Pennsylvania Railroad		
450 shares Corn Exchange National Bank		
107 shares Farmers' National Bank of Reading		
22 shs. Consolidation National Bank		
142 shares Williamsport Water Company		
Mortgages Ground Rents, and Real Estate		147,366 89
Loans on collateral amply secured		169,481 25
Premium notes secured by policies		217,504 58
Cash in hands of agents secured by bonds		52,499 16
Cash on deposit with U. S. Treasurer		20,000 00
Cash on hand and in banks		65,824 14
Accrued interest and rents due Jan. 1		10,223 00

INCOME FOR THE YEAR 1865,

$544,492 92.

Losses Paid During the Year Amounting to

$87,636 31.

LOSSES PAID PROMPTLY.

DIVIDENDS MADE ANNUALLY, thus aiding the insured to pay premiums.

The last DIVIDEND on all Mutual Policies in force January 1, 1866, was

FIFTY PER CENT.

Of the amount of PREMIUMS received during the year 1865.

Its TRUSTEES are well-known citizens in our midst, entitling it to more consideration than those whose managers reside in distant cities.

Alexander Whilldin, William J. Howard,
J. Edgar Thomson, Samuel T. Bodine,
George Nugent, John Aikman,
Hon. James Pollock, Henry K. Bennett,
Albert C. Roberts, Hon Joseph Allison,
P. B. Mingle, Isaac Hazlehurst,
Samuel Work,

ALEXANDER WHILLDIN, President.
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A few first rate canvassers wanted. 2 15 thstu2m4p

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The largest, cheapest, and best stock of

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Of every description in the world. 2 10

J. L. CAPEN, PHRENOLOGIST, Successor to Fowler, Wells & Co., Gives written and verbal descriptions of character with Charts, daily, at

3 10 1mrp No. 26 S. TENTH Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—*The Streets of New York*, if they do not fire the audience, appear at least to have tired the actors. With the exception of Mr. Mackay, whose performance of "Captain Fairweather" is an earnest, artistic sketch, and Messrs. Chanfrau and Parsloe, who are still full of life and energy, the piece moves lumpishly along. Miss Logan is even carelessly dressed, with unlaced boots and unhooked dresses; she plays too with a thorough consciousness of the audience, and an utter unconsciousness of the stage. The fireman's dog is a *great creature!* To-morrow, Mr. Chanfrau's farewell benefit.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—Mr. Wallett, the great Shakespearian clown, takes a farewell benefit this evening. This artist, who in his specialty has no equal in the world, is about to leave us and return to Europe, so that this will be the last opportunity of seeing him

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. and Mrs. Kean will play "Mr. and Mrs Beverly," in Moore's tragedy of *The Gamester*. There will be but one more opportunity of seeing these renowned artists, for after their engagement here, they will never again appear on the stage.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—*The Firemen of Philadelphia*, as usual To-morrow will be the benefit of Mr. George Clarke, his first benefit in this city.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mr. George Hood, who has long been connected with the *personnel* of the Academy, takes a benefit here on Monday afternoon, when the principal artists of the German Opera will sing.

General Sherman—Interesting Correspondence.

Many of our city readers know by current report that some months ago a number of leading citizens united in a testimonial to Major-General Sherman, the object of which, while expressing appreciation of the patriotic services of that eminent officer, was to secure for him a permanent residence in our midst. It was not designed at the time to make any public display of the gift, and the correspondence in relation to it was accordingly withheld. Some time since, however, we solicited permission to print the notes which passed between the committee and the General; but the publication has been delayed until now. The correspondence is sufficiently explanatory, and we insert it below:—

ST. LOUIS, August 15, 1865.—Major-General Sherman.—Dear Sir:—Your friends, citizens of St. Louis, have appointed us a committee to express their gratification in having you, after four years' absence, once more amongst them as a fellow-citizen, and in token of their appreciation of your great service rendered to the Union, ask you to receive from them the sum of thirty thousand dollars, now in the hands of their treasurer, John E. Yore, Esq., and subject to your order—with the wish you will, with it, purchase a home in our midst.

Believe us, General, no pleasanter duty has ever been before given us.

JOHN J. ROWE, JOHN HOW,
WM. M. MCPHERSON, BARTON ABLE,
O. GARRISON, JOHN E. YORE.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, August 15, 1865.—Messrs. John How, Barton Able, John J. Rowe, W. M. McPherson, O. Garrison, and John E. Yore, St. Louis, Missouri—Gentlemen:—I am this moment in receipt of your kind note, in which you inform me that you have placed the sum of $30,000 to my credit, with which to enable me to procure a home in your midst. I can hardly find words adequate to convey to you my sense of obligation, both for the subject matter, and the manner in which it is done. This sum of money exceeds all that I have received from the Government of the United States for four years of labor, in the midst of danger and trouble, and I can hardly suppose I merit so valuable a reward from personal friends. But I confess it comes to me in such a shape as to encourage a belief that it will provide me what I most need—a home for my family—and will therefore increase my usefulness in the future. I therefore accept it with grateful thanks, and shall proceed to invest the amount in the purchase of a good house and lot, and will furnish it to the extent of every cent, when I will report to you the exact result. The property thus acquired shall be the "home" of myself and family, as long as I possibly can command my time, which I hope will be for life.

Again, thanking you most kindly, and through you, the friends who have made up this sum,

I am, with great respect, your friend and servant,
WILLIAM T. SHERMAN,
Major-General United States Army.

General Sherman subsequently notified the committee that he had personally examined a great many places that were held for sale, and he gave preference to a house on Garrison avenue, near the corner of Franklin, the property of David Nicholson, Esq., it fronting 84 feet on Garrison avenue, with a depth of 150 feet, held at $25,500; whereupon the committee made the purchase, and handed General Sherman the deed, and placed the balance, $4500, to his credit in the Union National Bank of St. Louis. General Sherman has further reported that he has completely and comfortably furnished his house in all respects, at a cost but little exceeding the sum thus provided.—*St. Louis Republican of Tuesday.*

AT THIS SEASON of the year, when so many of our people are suffering from colds, we call attention to "Ayer's Cherry Pectoral" as a sure cure not only for coughs and colds, but all affections of the lungs and throat. Having used it in our family for many years, we can speak from personal knowledge of its efficiency. There may be other remedies that are good, but in all our experience this has proved to be by far the best. Its qualities are uniform and wholly reliable. It is pleasant to take, and should be kept at command by every family, as a protection against a class of complaints which seem harmless in the beginning, but become afflicting and dangerous if neglected.—*N. H. Register.*

—It is stated that Jackson's vignette will be substituted on the five cent fractional currency

ANOTHER GREAT TRIUMPH

FOR THE

EVANS & WATSON

SAFE.

After Twelve Years Use it Still Retains its Fire-Proof Qualities.

READ THE FOLLOWING:—

BRISTOL, BUCKS COUNTY, PA., March 14, 1866.

MESSRS. EVANS & WATSON, PHILADELPHIA:—GENTS:—We take pleasure in giving our testimony in favor of your Fire Proof safes. This morning our mill, which was a *four story one*, was entirely destroyed by fire. Your safe was exposed to a very *great heat*, so much so that the brass knobs and plates were *melted off*. After the safe was recovered from the ruins, it was opened, and the books, papers, bank notes, etc., found to be *perfectly preserved*. This test is a very high recommendation of the superior merit of your *inside door safes*. Yours, respectfully,

DORRANCE & DORAN.

We have on hand a large assortment of the above justly celebrated

FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

ALSO,

Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes,

For Bank, Mercantile, and Dwelling House use, guaranteed free from dampness.

We guarantee to sell at prices lower than other makers.

EVANS & WATSON,
3 15 3t] **No. 16 South FOURTH Street.**

WANTS.

THREE GENERAL AGENTS WANTED TO act in important locations for the New York Accidental Insurance Company. Active men of good address, apply to FRANK O. ALLEN, Branch Office, No. 419 CHESNUT Street. Apply soon 2 21

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—DESIRABLE THREE-STORY Brick Dwelling House, No. 1949 Wallace street. Early possession. Apply to J. R. RHOADS, 3 13 6t* No. 829 ARCH Street.

TO RENT.

HOUSE TO RENT AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—A gentleman is desirous of Renting, on reasonable terms, his House, situated in the best part of the city, provided he can sell his Furniture, which is of the most modern style, at a fair valuation. Address FURNITURE, office "North American." 3 14 6t*

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT.—A House elegantly furnished, in one of the most desirable and fashionable quarters of the city. Address ROUSE, Box 835 Post Office 3 14 6t*

HOUSE TO LET AND PART OF THE furniture for sale, situated in Twenty-first, above Pine street; immediate possession. Address Box 1226 P. O. 3 12 3t*

1317 CHESNUT STREET. NEATLY FURnished Lodging Rooms for gentlemen. 3 13 3t*

LOST.

LOST.—ON WEDNESDAY, 14TH INST., A Lady's Black Lace Veil, in going from Walnut street wharf to St. Paul's Church, on Third street or in a Walnut street car, between Third and Broad streets. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at ROCKHILL & WILSON'S Clothing Store, No. 603 CHESNUT Street. 3 15 3t

SEGARS, TOBACCO, ETC.

TEN FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.—1ST. DEAN always has his store full of customers. Why? Because he keeps the best stock of segars and tobacco in the United States, and sells at least from 25 to 50 per cent. less than you can buy elsewhere. Go to DEAN'S, No. 413 CHESNUT Street.

2d. Why is it that the city tobacconists are down on Dean? Because he sells a better quality of tobacco and segars at a much less price than they can sell. Go to Dean's, No. 413 Chesnut street.

3d. The reason why he can sell so cheap is because his retail sales are over $300 per day, and his wholesale trade is over $2000 per day. He can afford to sell at from 2 to 5 per cent. profit while others cannot live on less than from 25 to 100 per cent. Go to Dean's, No. 413 Chesnut street.

4th. Dean sells prime imported Havana segars for six cents each. Genuine Yara for ten cents, and makes a liberal discount to those buying by the box.

Go to Dean's, No. 413 Chesnut street.

5th. Dean sells the best navy, of six different kinds, for 80 85 and 90 cents per pound. Dry navy 40 cents per pound, with a discount to those buying five pounds or upwards.

Go to Dean's, No. 413 Chesnut street.

6th. Dean sells all kinds of smoking tobacco from 30 cents per pound to $1 50 per pound, and a discount on 5 pounds or upwards. Try it, you will like it.

Go to Dean's, No. 413 Chesnut street.

7th. Dean's Store is No. 413 Chesnut street. If you inquire of some tobacconists they will tell you they don't know him, and don't acknowledge him to be in the business. Why don't they know him? Because he sells so cheap, he is killing the business.

Go to Dean's No 413 Chesnut street.

8th. Some tobacconists' jealousy makes them mean, but Dean can afford to be liberal; his trade is always on the increase. That's what troubles the Spanish Jews and red noses. When you want prime tobacco or segars at a fair price, go to Dean's, No. 413 Chesnut street.

9th. Dean's Yara Segars are the only genuine Yara in this city, all others are of inferior quality. Dean secured the whole crop of Yara this year and for next year. If you want genuine Yara Segars, go to Dean's, No. 413 Chesnut street.

10th. The largest assortment of segars in any one store in the United States you will find at DEAN'S, No. 413 CHESNUT Street.

N. B.—For cigarettes apply to the Government. Stuff ced 2 21 1mrp

SELLERS BROTHERS

No. 18 N. SIXTH STREET,

Having added to their former business that of

MILL AND FACTORY FINDINGS,

I intend keeping a full assortment of everything in that line, which they will sell at the lowest rates, including

Pure Oak Tanned Leather Belting,
Gum Belting and Steam Packing,

LACE AND PICKER LEATHER,
BAND AND HARNESS LEATHER,
ROLLER CLOTH AND SKINS,
CARD CLOTHING,
BELT HOOKS, RIVETS, ETC.

Also continue to manufacture as heretofore,

WIRE CLOTH,
SIEVES, SCREENS, Etc.

Of which a full assortment is kept constantly on hand. 1 30 thstu3mrp

GEORGE A. COOKE,

DEALER IN

SCHUYLKILL AND LEHIGH COALS,

YARD,

No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue.

I keep nothing but the best on hand, and can deliver to any part of the city at the reduced low rates.

I am convinced that a trial will bring you back the second time.

All orders left at No. 114 South THIRD Street, will be promptly attended to. 3 13 rp

A FAMILY COAL YARD,

FOR THE SALE OF THE

PUREST AND BEST ARTICLES

OF

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL.

A constant supply of all sizes for Stoves, Heaters, Ranges, etc., at the

LOWEST PRICES.

Delivered on short notice, carefully

Screened,
Picked, and
Weight Guaranteed.

A trial will convince you that the Coal, price and weight, is as represented; if not, on delivery, order it to be taken back to the yard.

Attention is invited to the SHAWNEE, EAGLE VEIN and LEHIGH COAL. The former is a superior and free burning White-ash Coal, and has given entire satisfaction to hundreds who have used it in this city. From 200 to 300 tons are mined and sent to the market daily, of this pure coal.

Orders through the Post Office, or direct to the Yard, will meet with immediate attention.

W. L. FOULK,
COAL YARD AND OFFICE,
3 14 3rp]
No. 1517 Callowhill Street.

CHALLENGE LIGHT!

Paragon Oil and Safety Lamps.

BRIGHT LIGHT—THREE HOURS—ONE CENT! No humbug! No smoke! No grease.

Sold by Inventors,

KELLY & NEEL,
No. 911 MARKET Street.

AGENTS WANTED.

Also, Dealers in Soaps, Coal Oil, and Machinery Oils, warranted not to gum or chill, $1 25 per gallon. 3 15

HOWELL & BOURKE,

MANUFACTURERS

OF

PAPER HANGINGS

AND

WINDOW SHADES.

N. E. CORNER

OF

FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS,

PHILADELPHIA.

AUCTION SALES.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, PHILADELPHIA ART GALLERY, 1020 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA ARTISTS' SALE OF OIL PAINTINGS.

On Thursday and Friday Evenings,

15th and 16th inst., at 7½ o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, will be sold, without reserve, a number of Paintings by Philadelphia artists, viz.:—

W. Sheridan Young,	Joseph J. John.
Edmund G. Lewis,	R. Hebre Reed,
S. Moran.	J. B. Beale,
G. F. Bensell,	F. B. Schell,
M. B. Bensell,	T. B. Otter,
H. C. Bispham,	H Boese,
W. E. Cresson,	John Wilson,
C. A. Sommers,	E. J. Levis,
George E. Crandee,	E. Mollheney,
D. F. Wyand,	J. J. Fennimore,
D. R. Knight.	D. W. C. Boutelle,
George P. Wood, Jr.,	G Burling,
A. Fredericks,	J. Williams,
Leon Jullard,	Montegny,
Paul Weber,	F. Wells.
W. E Winner.	W. S. Searle,
Thomas Moran,	G. F. Attwood,
	And others.

comprising the best assortment of Oil Paintings by native artists ever offered at public sale in this city. Open for examination on Monday, 12th inst

On Thursday and Friday Evenings, 15th and 16th March, at 7½ o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street.

300 SUPERB OIL PAINTINGS, from the American Art Gallery, New York Particulars hereafter. 3 8 8t

THIRD GREAT SALE OF MANTEL AND PIER LOOKING GLASSES.

On Friday Morning next.

16th instant, at 10½ o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut Street, a fine assortment of Mantel and Pier Looking Glasses of all sizes and descriptions, manufactured expressly for first-class city retail sales.

Now open for examination.

THOMAS BIRCH & SON,

AUCTIONEERS,

No. 1110 CHESNUT STREET.

This engine will be disposed of by private or public sale, by the above parties at their Auction Store.

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS, No. 1110 CHESNUT STREET.

THOMAS BIRCH & SON will sell at auction, at their Gallery, No. 1110 CHESNUT street, on the evenings of THURSDAY and FRIDAY, March 15 and 16, at half-past 7 o'clock each evening, a VALUABLE COLLECTION of Foreign and American OIL PAINTINGS, embracing many works of rare merit. Among the Paintings are a number the property of a private gentleman about leaving for Europe. It is the most interesting and choice collection which has been offered to the Philadelphia public this season, and contains a few works by deceased artists of reputation. Altogether, 50 different artists are represented by about 150 subjects.

FOREIGN ARTISTS.

Paul Weber.	Moreland,	Dilce.
Paul Severdonk,	Bernede,	Molliere.
Vander Waarden,	Mancini,	De Vligier
Vincent.	Doll,	De Vis enti,
Notterman,	Kraighoff	Witkamp.
Chaillot,	Marchellia,	De Simone.
Burtel,	Leonardi,	

AMERICAN ARTISTS.

G. W. Nicholson,	G Hartwick	G. Harwood,
J B Ord,	C. A. Sommers,	P. Dabour,
J. A. Woodside,	Thomas Moran,	H. Boese,
G. F. Bonsall.	J. B. Lambdin,	F. Meade,
W. A. Benfield,	S. B. Waugh,	Leonans,
L. S. Juillard,	Greenewalde,	R. Kemp.
E. Moran,	T. H. Smith,	

3 13 3t

Exhibition open day and evening until time of sale.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

TO CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS.

PUBLIC SALE.—VERY VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY, KNOWN AS THE CENTRAL BUILDINGS, Nos. 218 and 220 WALNUT Street, opposite the Merchants' Exchange 35 feet on Walnut street, 140 feet in depth to Pear street, two fronts.

On Tuesday,

April 3, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all those two four-story brick buildings and the lot of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the south side of Walnut street, directly opposite the Exchange; containing together in front on Walnut street 35 feet, and extending in depth about 140 feet to Pear street, known as the Central Buildings, with a passage way running through to Pear street, on which is erected a five-story brick building. The attention of capitalists, bankers, and insurance companies is called to the above mentioned property, combining as it does, many advantages. Its close proximity to the Exchange, together with two fronts, make it desirable. Property in this particular block is considered of more value per foot than in any other block in the whole length of Walnut street.

Clear of all incumbrance.

For further particulars apply to LEWIS H. REDNER, No. 152 S. FOURTH Street.

Philadelphia, March, 1866. 3 15 16t

J. FITZPATRICK & CO. AUCTIONEERS.—New Auction House, No. 927 CHESNUT Street.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

NEW YORK ACCIDENTAL

INSURANCE COMPANY,

FOR INSURING AGAINST

ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS.

Capital, - - - $250,000

President, WILLIAM A. BAYLEY.
Secretary, EDWARD GREENE.

INDUCEMENTS.

The rates of premium are very low

The plan is so simple that any one can comprehend all its workings.

No Medical Examination is Required,

And those who have been rejected by Life Companies in consequence of hereditary or other disease, can effect insurance in this Company at a very small cost.

No better or more satisfactory use can be made of so small a sum.

POLICIES ISSUED BY

LANCASTER & GASKILL,

N. W. Corner Fourth and Walnut Sts.,

2 10rp GENERAL AGENTS FOR PENNSYLVANIA.

INSTRUCTION.

WEST GROVE BOARDING-SCHOOL for Girls, at WEST GROVE STATION, Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad, Chester co., Pa. The Summer Term of full twenty weeks will commence on Second-day, the 7th of 5th mo. next.

The course of instruction is complete and thorough, competent instructors are employed, and improved methods of teaching are adopted. The promotion of the health and happiness of the pupils is a leading object.

For circulars, address the Principal.

THOMAS P. CONARD,
2 22thm20t WEST GROVE, Pa.

FINE

OPERA GLASSES.

A VERY LARGE VARIETY.

JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,

1 1 No. 924 CHESNUT STREET.

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps; it prevents the Chimneys from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one-third the oil. Call and see them, they cost but ten cents. No 203 RACE Street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the United States on receipt of 25 cents. 3 10

DRY GOODS.

LINEN LAWN DRESSES.

NEW STYLES,

VERY BEAUTIFUL,

NOW OPEN,

AT

MILLIKEN'S,

3 15 3trp No. 828 ARCH Street.

BLACK HERNANI, 50 CENTS

BLACK TAMARTINE, 44 CENTS.
BLACK GRENADINE, 37½ CENTS.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
3 14 3t Above Willow.

MODE, PEARL, AND STONE COLOR ALPACAS, 37½ and 44 cents.

DRESS GOODS OF ALL KINDS AT REDUCED PRICES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
3 14 3t Above Willow.

BLACK GROS GRAIN,

BLACK TAFFETAS,
BLACK GROS DU RHINE,
BLACK GROS DU FRANCE,
ALL FROM THE LATE AUCTION SALES,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

GOOD BLACK SILKS at $1 15 and $1 50.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street
3 14 3t Above Willow.

DRESS GOODS FROM AUCTION,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
3 14 3t Above Willow.

BROCHE POPLINS, 40 CENTS,

DRESS GOODS OF ALL KINDS, AT REDUCED PRICES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
3 14 3t Above Willow.

NEW STYLE PRINTS,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
3 14 3t Above Willow.

SPRING STYLE CASSIMERES AND COATINGS,

AT REDUCED PRICES

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
3 14 3t Above Willow.

IMPORTANT!

TO LINEN BUYERS.

THE RIGHT PLACE TO GO FOR THE LARGEST STOCK OF

LINENS.

FOR LINEN GOODS of the best quality.
FOR PURE LINEN GOODS, warranted.
FOR LINENS, at Importer's prices.
FOR IRISH SHIRTING LINENS.
FOR STITCHED SHIRT BOSOMS.
FOR TABLE LINENS, all kinds.
FOR LINEN SHEETINGS AND PILLOW CASINGS.
FOR NURSERY DIAPERS AND BIRD EYES.
FOR TOWELINGS, of all kinds.
FOR LINEN LAWNS AND CAMBRICS.
FOR LINEN DRILLS AND COATINGS.
FOR ALL KINDS OF LINEN GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S STORE,

FOR LINENS ONLY,

No. 828 ARCH STREET.

N. B. The new style LINEN CAMBRIC DRESSES, expected by the next steamer. 1 18 thstu2m

MOURNING,

AND SECOND MOURNING SILKS.

A Fine Assortment just received. [3 15 thstu3t

PERKINS,

No. 9 S. NINTH Street.

FOR SALE,

EIGHT STEAM PROPELLER TUGS.

1 30x26-inch Cylinder, Low Pressure.
2 26x26-inch Cylinder, Low Pressure.
1 24x27 inch Cylinder, Low Pressure.
4 20x20-inch Cylinder, High Pressure.

For further particulars, apply to

S. & J. M. FLANAGAN,
3 9 6t No. 304 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

DR. HUNTER, No. 44 N. SEVENTH STREET, ABOVE FILBERT, PHILADELPHIA.

Acknowledged by *all parties interested* as by far the MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN in the treatment of *Diseases in his specialty.* QUICK, THOROUGH, *and permanent cures guaranteed* in every case. Remember DR. HUNTER'S Celebrated Remedies can only be had genuine at his old established Office, No. 44 N. SEVENTH Street, above Filbert. 3 10 6t*

DRY GOODS.

113 PRICE & WOOD, 113

N. NINTH STREET, ABOVE ARCH.

Heavy Bleached Muslins, 25, 28, 31, 33 cents.
best Bleached Muslins, 35, 37½ and 40 cents.
Wide Unbleached Muslins, 23 cents.
Yard wide Unbleached Muslins, 25, 28 and 31½.
Pillow-case and Sheeting Muslins.
best quality American Prints and Ginghams.

LINEN GOODS!

LINEN GOODS!

Table Linens, Napkins and Towels
Scotch Diaper and Bird-eye Linens.
Richardson Son's, and Owden's Shirting Linens.
Huckaback Towels, 25, 28, 31, 40, 45, 50, 55, 62½.
Linen Huckaback, by the yard.
Russia Crash, good quality, 18, 20, 25 cents.

WHITE GOODS!

WHITE GOODS!

Jaconet, Cambric, Nainsook and Swiss Muslins.
Plaid Nainsook and Plaid Cambric Muslins.
Barr-cord Stripe and Plaid Muslins.
One lot of Dotted Swiss Muslins, from auction, 35 and 40 cents a yard.
Marseilles, Lancaster, and Honeycomb Quilts.
Hoop Skirts made to order and warranted for six months.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Ladies' and Gents' Hemstitch Hdkfs.
Cambric Flouncings, Insertings and Edgings.
Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery and Gloves.
Gents' Shirt Fronts, made out of Richardsons Linen.
Gent's Suspenders.

PRICE & WOOD,

No. 113 N. NINTH Street, above Arch.

N. B. Will remove to the N. W. corner Eighth and Filbert streets about the last of April. 3 3

FINE SHAWLS.

A good opportunity to secure a Fine Shawl at a very low price.

FINE BROCHE SHAWLS.

FINE PAISLEY SHAWLS,

FINE BLANKET SHAWLS.

The entire stock will be sold without regard to the cost.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!

ENGLISH BLANKETS.

FINE AMERICAN BLANKETS,

All our fine and medium grades, very much reduced in prices.

MARSEILLES QUILTS,

OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION.

A great variety of new patterns in all sizes. A larger stock to select from than in any other establishment in this city.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

[2 21 rp

N. W. COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS

BARNSLEY LINEN GOODS.

NOW OPENING,

SEVEN CASES

REAL BARNSLEY SHEETINGS.
SUPER BARNSLEY TABLE DAMASKS.
EXTRA HEAVY TABLE DIAPERS.
HEAVY LOOM DIAPERS.
COLORED BORDERED WASHED HUCK TOWELS, Extra Size.

These goods were made expressly to order for our best family trade, but from their extraordinary durability are also well suited to first-class Hotels or Boarding Houses.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

Importers of Linen, House Furnishing Dry Goods,

3 12 6t No. 108 CHESNUT Street.

NOTICE.

JAMES, KENT, SANTEE & CO.

Beg leave respectfully to inform their friends and customers that they

HAVE RESUMED THEIR BUSINESS,

AT THEIR OLD STAND,

[3 6 10t

Nos. 239 and 241 N. THIRD Street.

RALSTON & BIDDLE,

IMPORTERS OF

INDIGO AND INDIA GOODS,

Nos. 122 Walnut St., and 17 Granite St.,

OFFER FOR SALE, IN LOTS TO SUIT:

INDIGO, BENGAL.
INDIGO, GUATAMALA,
INDIGO, MADRAS.
COCHINEAL SUMAC.
COPPERAS, BLOCK TIN.
LAC DYE, BLEACHING POWDERS.
SODA ASH, CUTCH.
SAL SODA, ALUM.

AND DYEWOODS AND DYESTUFFS OF ALL KINDS. 3 14 12t

LITERATURE.

LUCY ARLYN. By J. T. Trowbridge. Ticknor & Field, Boston. Philadelphia Agent, G. W. Pitcher, No. 808 Chesnut street.

Mr. Trowbridge has achieved for himself a favorable reputation by the publication of "Cudjo's Cave," and the appearance of "Lucy Arlyn" will not detract from his fame. It is a novel of strikingly forcible parts, yet somewhat disjointedly put together. It resembles the poplar tree, very beautiful in its shape when well trimmed, yet wofully ugly when left to native luxuriance. "Lucy Arlyn" wants pruning. There are too many inferior creations, who appear upon the stage as utility men, and serve only to distract the reader's attention from the main points of the story. But the whole work is written in a spirited, pleasant style, and abounds in lively dialogue. It is a well-known fact, and one which we think will be recognized not only by those who have attempted to write, but also by all critical readers, that a sprightly dialogue, a natural conversation is rarely found in a novel. There is a stiff conventionality about it which should be easy and flowing—which is more suggestive of the style of dress in the days of Queen Elizabeth than of any modern production. The sentences abound in words which are found only in the dictionary, or else are full of vulgarisms fit only for the lips of a boor. Both of these Mr. Trowbridge has avoided. His style of dialogue is both easy and natural.

While, therefore, we praise the style, we must find the greatest fault with the morality displayed in the production. We are glad, for the sake of its reputation, that the author has omitted to localize his sketch. If it has a habitation it must be a miserably immoral one, so far as the female portion of the population is concerned. Of the four leading heroines, Lucy, Christina, Sophia, and Mrs. Hedge, the less we say about their chastity the better. Whether some Mormon usage prevailed in their village or not, we cannot tell; but to our eyes the proceedings of these four dames seem anything but consistent with the doctrines of the seventh command of the Decalogue.

Of the character of the hero, Guy Barrington, we cannot speak highly. Any man who would marry in secret the woman he loved, and then let her live for years under the odium which must follow keeping the ceremony a secret, for the purpose of inheriting some paternal property, must, in our opinion, have but little heart, and be of an extremely narrow mind. Again, for a married man to treat another woman than his wife in the manner which he did Christina, has a tendency to encourage crime under the name of religious enthusiasm. The whole tenor of the work has an immoral aroma. It speaks of wickedness, it narrates crime, and yet makes the criminals come out unpunished at the end. In fact, though an interesting work, and to a well-instructed and religious mind a harmless one, yet on a weak and wavering reader its influence would be dangerous.

To this objection is superadded another which makes the author appear as though the glimpses of the moon had had an unfortunate effect upon his brain. The tendency of the whole production appears to be to prove the correctness of those wild hallucinations known as psychocomany, or spiritualism. Coming as it does from that nest of all the isms of the world, from that hatching place of all madness, and birth-place of all that folly can invent or illogical conclusions deduce, we would naturally expect that it would be tinctured with some of the manias which have made Boston the laughing-stock and the pestilence of America. There has never been an insane delusion which has not either originated or been propagated by some citizen of the "Hub of the Universe." We recognize all the good she has done, but unless these wild schemes be abandoned, all the good will be cancelled by the evil she inflicts. When, therefore, Mr. Trowbridge comes out in a novel in order to prove certain spiritual doctrines, we are not surprised, although we are disgusted. He fills his work with curious incidents. Children murdered have their graves discovered. Gold and silver mines are ferreted out and bear hunts depicted. In fact, various curious phenomena are narrated, to which the writer gives a sort of semi-personal assent. The folly and mischief which the reception as truths of such doctrines could cause is incalculable. And the danger is not lessened because the form in which it seeks to promulgate is that of a fiction. The most prodigious influence ever exerted against an institution and in favor of a doctrine had a novel as its vehicle—Mrs. H. B. Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin." We therefore regret that Mr. Trowbridge has given us a novel inoculated with French morals and German skepticism. We regret this the more because he has given us a very good novel. With all its defects, it is of deep interest and will well repay perusal, so far as the pleasure of its contents is concerned. It is a literary success, and we hope will prove a pecuniary one, as all encouragement should be given to the productions of native authors, and the tendency to lethargy evinced by most of them is much to be lamented. The work is beautifully executed, typographically, by Messrs. Ticknor & Field. We are indebted to G. W. Pitcher, No. 808 Chesnut street, for the copy before us.

THE FORTUNE SEEKER. By Mr. E. D. N. Southworth. T. B. Peterson & Brothers, No. 306 Chesnut street.

It would seem as though Mrs. Henry Wood, Mrs. Southworth and Miss Braddon have been turned loose into the literary race-course, and are striving for the palm of prolixity at a rate which appears to ordinary mortals astonishing. With all three of the ladies the production of a work is only delayed so long as the mechanical execution demands. We are therefore gratified but not surprised at receiving works from Messrs. Petersons of Mr. Southworth's production. The present one is a republication of the same story which appeared last year as a serial in the New York *Ledger*. It is probably the most absorbing of all of the recent effusions of her fertile pen. Of the probability of the plot, of the sense and likelihood of any of the incidents, we will not waste time to speak. There is no possibility of any such combination of circumstances occurring on this earth. We all receive as truth the wonders of the "Arabian Nights," but we do not believe the "Fortune Seeker." Although we are thus content to let its natural resemblance pass without praise, we must yield our admiration of its deep interest, its absorbing power, and wonderful dramatic execution. Among those with whom the works of this lady are popular, we prophesy for this one an unprecedentedly large sale. It only needs to be examined to be recommended, and while therefore we deplore the dulness of the plot, we must yield our admiring praise to the remarkable luxuriance of imagination which it betrays. It will be published to-morrow, by Messrs. Peterson.

FORTHCOMING WORKS.—Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Brother have given us, during the past week, "False Pride," to which we have before referred, and will continue to supply the wants of the public with their usual energy. We have promised us "St. Martin's Eve," by Mrs. Henry Wood, next week, and shortly "The Gold Brooch," by Mrs. Ann S. Stephens; "The Man of the World;" "Self-Love;" and the "Life of Abraham Lincoln," including the ceremonies of the 15th of February, and the oration delivered by Hon. George Bancroft on that occasion.

ANOTHER GREAT OIL STORY.

Well Flowing 1000 Barrels a Day.

This well promises to be the event in oildom for some time. It is on the Frothingham lease, which is situated at the upper end of the tramway and extends up the right side of the ravine. On Thursday last, pumping was commenced in No. 32. There proved to be very little water in the well, not more than five barrels having been thrown up altogether, when the oil immediately followed. The pumping only continued about ten minutes, when the well began to flow. It was claimed as a good strike of a three hundred barrel well on Friday last. On Saturday it was pumped about half an hour, and on Monday likewise, after which the sucker rods were drawn, when it immediately commenced flowing at an astonishing rate. New wells, especially large ones, are subjects of astonishment, rather than measurement, even to the most experienced. Large flowing wells generally produce much more oil during the first three or four days, or during the first rush, than afterwards. It is seldom that an opinion upon the amount a new well is producing is sustained by subsequent facts. Five hundred barrel wells generally turn out but three, and so with other quantities in small proportion. The reader in this instance must be satisfied with the opinion of others, upon the quantity of oil actually being yielded, but it is certain that when visited yesterday, it was pouring out at a rate which would have excelled either the United States or Pool Wells of Pithole in their palmiest days. The flow is steady and forcible, spouting from the mouth of the pipe, in a straight line, from five to eight feet, and giving the spectator an impression that it is ejected with great force. The volume of gas is also great. Two board box pipes, about twenty feet in height, have been erected over the covered tank, into which is flows. From each of these arises a constant volume of gas, so thick and black as to resemble smoke from a chimney. The amount of oil which the superintendent claims as its production during the first twenty-four hours is twelve hundred barrels. Several gentlemen of much experience in the oil territory visited it yesterday for the first time, and after the usual period spent in discussion and investigation, pronounced it at least "a thousand barrel well."—*Reno Times.*

SHOCKING CRIME IN NEW YORK.

An Infant Roasted Alive.

We hear from private sources of a crime committed in this city some twenty days since, almost too horrible to record, and presenting one of the numerous phases of infanticide so common in New York and vicinity. About midnight a well-dressed man drove in a carriage to the rooms of a professed midwife—(we give no names at present, as we understand the facts have been communicated to a Catholic priest, and brought before the police)—and persuaded the woman to go with him to a house near by to attend the accouchement of a young woman. The carriage apparently was driven through various streets, with the view of deceiving the nurse, until it stopped in front of a large house, in which there were no lights, either in the hall or in any of the rooms. Reaching the third or fourth story, the midwife was first led into an unlighted room, where there was a bed and a woman upon it, undergoing the pains of labor. This room led into another, where there were no lights, but where there was a large fire. The midwife then took her place by the bed in the adjoining room, and in half an hour a young mother, who refused all communication with her new nurse, was delivered of her first child. It was immediately taken into the room with the fire, when the nurse asked for its clothing, and was told by the monster who had decoyed her to the house and chamber,—and against her partial remonstrance from the beginning,—that there was no clothing for the child, and that it must be put upon the fire! The nurse refused, when the man drew a pistol upon her, and threatened to kill her if she did not obey him. She still refused, when he deliberately took the infant from her arms—which was a healthy child—into his own hands, and put it upon the fire! literally roasting it alive. The nurse was immediately returned to her home, in the same carriage, and by the same circuitous route, where she has been ill ever since, and only well enough to communicate these astounding facts to her priest, who, as we before said, has laid all them before the police.—*N. Y. Express, 13th.*

Important to Savings Banks.

The question of the liability of savings banks to a tax of one twenty-fourth of one per cent. a month upon all moneys received, invested, or loaned, according to the terms of the one hundred and tenth section of the Internal Revenue Act, has just been set at rest by the United States Supreme Court. The case which gave rise to the decision is the same which recently came up before the United States Circuit Court in New York, an appeal having been made on a conflict of decision. Associate Justice Clifford, who delivered the opinion of the court, ruled that the bank is liable to pay the duty; that the loans received and invested are deposits within the meaning of the act of Congress; and that the moneys received on deposit in any one month, and invested in the manner stated during the same month, are deposits within the meaning of the acts of Congress, so as to render the plaintiff liable to pay the tax thereon for the same month. Hereafter, therefore, savings banks will be regarded, for purposes of revenue, as being identical with all other banking corporations. It is proper to add that both Justices Grier and Nelson dissented from the decision of the majority, holding that these institutions are merely agents "receiving small sums for poor depositors, and loaning them out under restriction, or investing them in United States, in State bonds, or stocks, for the benefit of the depositors, with the approval of the institution."

FACETIÆ.

—Our correspondents are respectfully requested to send us more legible manuscript. It may be un-Christian, but we must, at least, insist upon an i for an i.

—A correspondent writes to know if the cattle plague, now raging in England, originated in Oxford. We believe not, but are pretty sure it originated in Cowes.

—Ex-President Buchanan is said to spend most of his time telling stories about the grandeur of his administration; the "old public functionary" is evidently in his anecdotage.

—The Rinderpest is pretty bad, but who that has to listen to our street-organs will compare it to the Grinderpest?

—It is a curious fact about our city barbers that they appear to be master of all tongues except their own.

—The Washington *Republican* says that its fondness for oysters at this season amounts to a few raw.

—Nobody is ever willing to admit that he has been "caught napping," unless he happens to be a hatter.

—We were told the other day of a courteous wag, who, in the excess of his politeness, never swallowed an oyster without saying, "Good-by, valve."

BAD NEWS.—Ben Wood's Daily.

INTERESTING ITEMS.

DEATH OF AN EMINENT BIBLIOGRAPHER.—M. Querard, an eminent French bibliographer, died last December, whilst engaged correcting the final sheets of the introduction to the new edition of his "Literary Frauds," but the event was for some time unnoticed. A late English journal says:—"The peculiar literary labor to which he had devoted his life was not very remunerative; so M. Querard died poor. For many years he had been hoping for the cross of the Legion of Honor, and only received this mark of distinction in August. It is said that he began life as a clerk in a bookstore in Germany. In that humble station he began collecting materials for his great works, and in the course of time he produced them, after voluntarily leading a life of privation in order to give the necessary time to them. The sale of his works was slow, most students preferring to examine such books in the national libraries. Many years ago Guizot gave him a pension of one thousand francs per annum, and mainly upon this he lived until his death, in the sixty-eighth year of his age. At the funeral M. Paul Lacroix delivered a touching discourse. 'Let us not,' he said, 'separate without giving a last farewell to our friend, to our rival, to our model, to our admirable bibliographer, Joseph Marie Querard. He was born a bibliographer, he lived and died a bibliographer, without having ever had any other passion, any other aim, any other destiny, in his erudite and laborious existence, than to contribute for his share the most and the best possible to the progress of French Bibliography. To speak of his numerous works, to appreciate, to praise them, is to tell the story of his life.'"

STRANGE VOLCANIC PHENOMENA.—The United States Consul at Santorin, Grecian Archipelago, writes to the Department of State, under date of January 23, 1866, that the inhabitants of that place were, on the 18th instant, much excited by a singular phenomenon. For five and a half days the island was continually jarred by earthquakes, which were accompanied by other new and strange phenomena, such as sinking of the earth, boiling of the sea, disappearance of land, and appearance of water instead, and the cracking of the earth and walls of buildings. It is believed by scientific men who were present, that the whole island will sink and be replaced by a new one, as a small island has, in fact, been formed a short distance from the old one, which is continually increasing, though the heat of the atmosphere in its neighborhood prevents any close inspection of its nature.

THE SIAMESE TWINS OUTDONE.—Two negro children are now on exhibition at Raleigh, N. C., that excite much curiosity. They are fourteen years of age, and were born of slave parents in Anson county. The *Standard* speaks of them as follows: "The connection between these girls is closer than in the Siamese twins, there being more of the physical and mental organs common to each. The connection begins below the neck and terminates at the extremity of the spine. To touch one at any point of her body below the connection sends a sensation to the brain of each; while a touch of either above the connection is felt by that one only. They can talk to different persons at the same time on entirely different subjects; and one can engage in a game of whist while the other reads or sings.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HARNESS.

A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS, etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice. Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of

SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.

WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,
2 1 § No. 114 MARKET Street.

WILEY & BROTHER,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HAVANA CIGARS AND MEERSCHAUM PIPES,
N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets.

We offer the finest Havana Cigars at prices from 20 to 30 per cent. below the regular rates.
Also, the celebrated
"LONE JACK" SMOKING TOBACCO,
which is far superior to any yet brought before the public.
Motto of Lone Jack:—
"SEEK NO FURTHER, FOR NO BETTER CAN BE FOUND."
1 15 3m

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 232 CARTER Street,
And No. 141 DOCK Street.
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to 3 8 §

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords, Twines, Etc.,
No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14 §

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
No. 113 N. FRONT and No. 114 N. WATER Street,
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone-Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2 22 §] Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

RESTAURANT
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.
Finest old and new ALES, at 5 cents per glass.
GOOD ONE-DIME EATING BAR.
The choicest Liquors always on hand.
No. 533 CHESNUT STREET.
3 10 3m HENRY BECKER, Manager.

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 §

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,
OFFICE,
No. 68 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS
including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works,
1 1 ALFRED JENKS & SON.

COTTON AND FLAX
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & Co.,
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WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 1 24

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES,
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
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ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH G. CATTELL.

DRY GOODS.

FYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH AND ARCH,
NEW GOODS FOR SPRING SALES

ARE OPENING TO-DAY, FOR
SPRING SALES:
FASHIONABLE NEW SILKS.
NOVELTIES IN DRESS GOODS.
NEW STYLE SPRING SHAWLS.
NEW TRAVELLING DRESS GOODS.
FINE STOCK OF NEW GOODS.
MAGNIFICENT FOULARDS.
SPLENDID BLACK SILKS. 3 10 stuth

DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,
No. 49 N. EIGHTH STREET,
EAST SIDE,
Have just received a large lot of
HAND-MADE WOOLLEN GOODS,
LADIES' FANCY GOODS,
WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, VEIL HAIR NETS,
And a full line of
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S KID, SILK, AND FANCY GLOVES.
Also, a large lot of
CROCHET LACES,
Which we are offering at reduced prices. 9 12

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.
1866. Spring Importation. 1866.
E. M. NEEDLES.
HAS JUST OPENED
1000 PIECES WHITE GOODS,
In PLAIN, FANCY, STRIPED PLAID and Figured Jaconets, Cambrics, Nainsook, Dimities, Swiss, Mull, and other Muslins, comprising a most complete stock, to which the attention of purchasers is solicited, as they are offered at a large REDUCTION from last SEASON'S PRICES.
100 pieces SHIRRED MUSLINS for Bodies.
100 pieces PIQUES in all varieties of styles and price from 90c. to $1·50.
300 PARIS GOFFERED SKIRTS, newest styles, of my own importation.
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.
(No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.) (No. 1024 CHESNUT STR.)

628 HOPKINS' 628
HOOP-SKIRT
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Sixth Street, Philadelphia.
Wholesale and Retail.
Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes, of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses, and Children.
These of "*OUR OWN MAKE*" are *superior* in *finish* and *durability* to any other Skirts *made*, and Warranted to give satisfaction.
Skirts made to order, altered and repaired. 4 6

COAL.

COAL! COAL!!
BEST QUALITIES OF COAL
AT LOWEST MARKET RATES,
AT
ALTER'S
COAL YARD,
NINTH STREET,
BELOW GIRARD AVENUE.
BRANCH OFFICE CORNER OF SIXTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS. 21

JAMES O'BRIEN,
DEALER IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL
COAL,
BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.
Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.
Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.
Orders left at No. 205 S. Fifth street, No. 32 S. Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to
A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 7 8 §

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None but the best WEST LEHIGH, all sizes, from the Greenwood Colliery, on hand, and for sale for CASH ONLY. [2 10 6m
Also, ENGINE, HEATER, AND FURNACE COAL.

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 510 RACE Street.
We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original states, without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES, of every description, with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color is genuine or not.
Opera Cloaks and Mantillas. Curtains, Table Covers, Carpets, Velvet, Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc., cleaned and refinished in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfect a without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision, and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited.
ALBEDYLL & MARX,
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THE STATEN ISLAND FANCY DYEING ESTABLISHMENT, AT THE OLD STAND,
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NO OTHER OFFICE IN THIS CITY.
With the benefits of an experience of nearly fifty years on Staten Island, and facilities unequalled by any other establishment in this country, we offer superior inducements to those having Silk, Woollen or Fancy Goods for DYEING OR CLEANSING.
BARRETT, NEPHEWS, & CO.,
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OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.
This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only*
Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.
701
Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than
$500,000
Disbursed on this account within the past few years.
For the present the office of this company will remain at
No. 415 WALNUT STREET,
But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS
Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons at such rates as are consistent with safety.
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Insures against loss or damage by FIRE on buildings, either permanently or for a LIMITED period. Also on MERCHANDISE generally and Household Furniture, city or country.
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FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES
THE FIRE IN CHESNUT STREET
Letter from Wells, Fargo & Co.
$10,000 SAVED IN HERRING'S PATENT SAFE.
PHILADELPHIA, January 2, 1866.
MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO.—Gentlemen:—We have just opened our Safe, one of your manufacture, which passed through the destructive fire in Chesnut street last night. The Safe was in our office, No. 607, which building was entirely destroyed. The Safe was in a warm place, as you may well suppose, and was *red hot* when taken out of the embers. We are well satisfied with the result of this trial, and find our books, papers and some ten thousand dollars in money almost as perfect as when put in the Safe. Nothing is injured, if we except the leather bindings of the books, which are steamed; the money and papers are as good as ever.
Truly yours,
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Per J. H. COOK, Agent.
The above Safe can be seen at our store.
FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
3 10 1m No. 629 CHESNUT Street.

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CULVER'S NEW PATENT
DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
ALSO, PHILEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.
FOR SALE BY
5 4 § CHARLES WILLIAMS, No. 1182 MARKET STREET.

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TEMPLE
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FASHION.
Small Profits. Quick Sales.
HATS AND CAPS. NEWEST STYLES.
LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY.
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MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE COUNTRY.
LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,
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OFFER OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE:

BUGGY HARNESS, from		$22·50 to $150
LIGHT BAROUCHE	do	50·00 to 350
HEAVY do	do	75·00 to 500
EXPRESS, BRASS MOUNTED HARNESS		27·50 to 90
WAGON AND SELF-ADJUSTING		15·00 to 30
STAGE AND TEAM	do	30·00 to 50
LADIES' SADDLE,	do	12·00 to 150
GENTS' do	do	8·00 to 75

Bridles, Mountings, Bits, Rosetts, Horse Covers, Brushes, Combs, Soaps, Blacking, Ladies' and Gents' Travelling and Tourist Bags and Sacks, Lunch Baskets, Dressing and Shirt Cases, Trunks and Valises.
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THE "EXCELSIOR" HAMS
(Selected from the best Corn-Fed Hogs.)
ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
J. H. MICHENER & CO.,
GENERAL PROVISION DEALERS,
And Curers of the Celebrated
"EXCELSIOR"
SUGAR CURED HAMS,
Tongues and Beef,
Nos. 142 and 144 North FRONT Street.
None genuine unless branded
"J. H. M. & CO., EXCELSIOR."
The justly celebrated "EXCELSIOR" HAMS are cured by J. H. M. & Co (in a style peculiar to themselves) expressly for FAMILY USE; are of delicious flavor free from the unpleasant taste of salt, and are pronounced by epicures superior to any now offered for sale. 2 27 tuthsam

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INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.
OFFICE S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.
MARINE INSURANCE
ON VESSELS,
CARGO, } To all parts of the w
FREIGHT,
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by River, Canal, Lake, and Land all parts of the Union. rriage &c
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally,
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1865.

$100,000	United States 5 per cent. loan, '71	$95,000·00
120,000	" " "	118 100·00
200,000	" 7 3-10 per cent. loan,	
	Treasury Notes	194,375·00
100,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	90,555·
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	53,250·
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan	112,812·50
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,000·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,75 ·
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	12,937·50
7,100	142 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,880·0
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,250·00
40,000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call	40,000·00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,300·00
170,700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	170,700·0
$1,036,850	Par. Market value	$996,860·00
	Real Estate	36,00·00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	121,013 37
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies. Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	40,511·44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $133. Estimated value	2,910 00
	Cash in Banks	$55,956 89
	Cash in Drawer	678·48
		56,635·37
		$1,253,630·19

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	J. F. Penistan,
Edmund A. Souder,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William G. Boulton,
John R. Penrose,	Edward Darlington,
James Traquair,	H. Jones Brooks,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Edward Lafourcade,
James C. Hand,	Jacob P. Jones,
William C. Ludwig,	James B. McFarland,
Josepa H. Seal,	Joshua P. Eyre,
George C. Leiper,	Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Robert Burton,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
John D Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 12 13

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL
FRANKLIN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
Assets on January 1, 1866,
$2,506,851·96.

Capital	$400 000 00
Accrued Surplus	944 543 15
Premiums	1,162,308·81
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11,467 53.	INCOME FOR 1866, $310 000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 *OVER*
$5,000,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	Edward C. Dale,
Tobias Wagner,	George Fales,
Samuel Grant,	Alfred Fitler,
George W. Richards,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Isaac Lea,	Peter McCall,

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary protem. 2 2 tj23

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT
INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 133 S. FOURTH Street
PHILADELPHIA.
Annual Policies issued against General Accidents of all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.
Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10 000, at a premium of only one-half per cent. securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.
Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000 or giving $15 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.
For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.
LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.
DIRECTORS.
L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
M. Baird, of M. W. Baldwin & Co.'s.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Commercial Bank.
Richard Wood, No. 309 Market street.
James M. Conrad, No. 623 Market street.
J. F. Kingsly, Continental Hotel.
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
Samuel Work, of Work McCouch & Co
George Martin No. 322 Chesnut street. 11 3 §

THE PROVIDENT
Life and Trust Co.,
OF PHILADELPHIA,
Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania Thir 22d, 1865. INSURES LIVES, ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS, AND GRANTS ANNUITIES.
CAPITAL, $150,000.
DIRECTORS.

Samuel R. Shipley,	Richard Cadbury,
Jeremiah Hacker,	Henry Haines,
Joshua H. Morris,	T. Wistar Brown,
Richard Wood,	William C. Longstreth,
	Charles F. Coffin.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
OFFICE.
No. 111 S. FOURTH Street. [7 28 §

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
M. B. Mahoney,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McIlvaine,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmond Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox.	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 3 28

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Deverenx,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

The New York *Tribune* of yesterday published the following special despatches from Washington:—

LOUISIANA DELEGATIONS — THE NEW ORLEANS ELECTION.

Two interesting committees have lately been here from Louisiana seeking to make a favorable impression upon the President respecting affairs in that State. Each of these committees represented intense Copperhead and Rebel influence, but had different objects to accomplish. One of them consisted of three members of the Louisiana Legislature, and was ostensibly here to present the President the "loyalty" resolutions of that body, and counteract some of the representations of Governor Wells. All of these gentlemen were officers under the Rebel Government. Dr. Cottman, of New Orleans, has also been here in the interest of Governor Wells, and in opposition to these committees. Both sides were earnest in urging the justice of their respective constituents; but the outside impression is that they met with no special favor from a practical nature, although politely listened to by the President and Secretary of State. Yet particularly satisfied with their work they left the city last week, and were believed to have gone home, but turned up here again this morning, having been, it appears, only to New York. What they are now after is not precisely known, but will doubtless soon become manifest. In the meanwhile the Senate is keeping a sharp eye on all appointments for Louisiana, evidently determined that the recommendations of loyal men shall be respected, and that, in the language of the President, "Rebels shall be made to take back seats." While speaking of Louisiana politics, perhaps it may be well to note the fact that a despatch has been received here stating that John T. Monroe was elected Mayor of New Orleans on Monday. Mr. Monroe held this position at the time of the capture of the city by General Butler and Admiral Farragut in 1862, and was very violent and obstinate in all his intercourse with these officers. General Butler sent him to Fort Jackson, and he was afterwards released and allowed to go into the Confederacy, where he displayed some sense in telling the people that "negroes would make good soldiers." Governor Wells and his friends, believing in the sentiment expressed by Mr. Johnson in his letter to Senator Purcell of New Orleans, that "Loyal men, and they only, should be elected to and hold office," will, it is believed, attempt to prevent Monroe from acting as Mayor; but as the legislative commissioners now here are understood to be urging upon the President the propriety of allowing him to take the oath of office, they will probably not be successful.

THE COUP D'ETAT OF THE JOHNSON REPUBLICANS.

Some additional facts have come to light today respecting the action of certain members of the National Union Executive Committee of the Baltimore Republican Convention. Mr. George L. Center, of Cleveland, Ohio, has returned home to-day; and Mr. George B. Wright, Chairman of the Ohio State Central Committee, the gentleman to whom ex-Governor Cox addressed a letter of a few days since, descriptive of his interview with the President, has arrived. The resign of Mr. Raymond, of New York, Mr. Campbell and Mr. Center, of Ohio, and those connected with them in the movement to obtain the control of the National Committee in Mr. Johnson's interest, is to endeavor to counteract the action of the Congressional Executive Committee, who are engaged in raising funds and sending home documents which will present their position fairly to the country. To carry out their intentions these gentlemen—Mr. Raymond, etc.—have ordered printed a very large number of Mr. Johnson's celebrated and world-renowned speech of the 22d of February, revised and remodelled by him. The Congressional Committee are much pleased with this action of the President's friends, and will doubtless also order many copies of the same speech as it was actually delivered and reported verbatim, as they believe that document not only a valuable contribution to any private library, but the most useful campaign publication that can be obtained.

RELIGIOUS ITEMS.

—Bishop Colenso has addressed a long letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury, complaining of the way in which he has been treated. The Archbishop replied: "I have no hesitation in avowing that according to my belief you have been duly and canonically deposed from your spiritual office, according to the common law of the Church of Christ, as set forth in the concluding paragraph of the twenty-sixth article of the Church of England; and I must decline to hold myself responsible to you for entertaining such a belief."

—The *Northwestern Christian Advocate* of February 28, reports one thousand one hundred and thirty-six conversions, and nearly as many accessions, within the bounds of its circulation. Besides this number there are two hundred and forty accessions reported from Fort Wayne, Ind., since last November.

—The London Presbytery of the English Presbyterian Church has resolved to raise five thousand pounds sterling, during the next five years, for the purpose of aiding new congregations in the metropolis in securing the services of able ministers.

—The Right Rev. John W. Williams, Bishop Elect of the Catholic diocese of Boston, was consecrated last Sunday, in the Church of St. James, Albany street, the Most Rev. Archbishop McCloskey officiating.

—A recent arrival announced the death of Lord Auckland, Bishop of Bath and Wells, as well as that of Dr. Hogarth, Roman Catholic Bishop of Hexam and Newcastle.

—Dean Ramsay, of Edinburgh, estimates that there are seventy-five thousand sermons preached in England and Scotland every Sunday, or about four millions every year.

IMPRISONED MISSIONARIES IN ABYSSINIA.

The King of Abyssinia has for a long time imprisoned two agents of the English Church Missionary Society—Rev. H. A. Stern and H. Rosenthal—for a purely constructive and unintentional offence. They are confined in a loathsome place, and loaded with fetters of a peculiar and cruel construction. The last royal message sent to them, in response to their protestations of innocence and appeals for relief, was, "I know you are not afraid to die, but I shall not kill you; on the contrary, I shall at regular intervals torture you till the flesh falls in rotten pieces from your body." Dr. Beke, as the representative of their relatives, and Mr. Rassam, as a representative of the British Government, have probably by this time reached the Abyssinian court.

THE AMERICAN UNITARIAN ASSOCIATION.

The executive committee have issued an appeal to the churches of that faith for fresh contributions. "More than three-fourths of the year for which one hundred thousand dollars was so generously given has passed, and plans have been entered upon by the executive board of the association, in accomplishing which the entire amount will be exhausted before the year shall have closed." Since the 1st of May, more than seventy-five thousand dollars have been expended. One of the results has been "a new confidence, and earnestness, and vigor, in every feature of our organized entirety." But the real result will not be seen "until the seed sown shall have begun to grow." They earnestly ask that the contributions shall all be closed by April 30, the end of the financial year.

THE BIBLE IN RUSSIA.

More than two hundred thousand copies of the New Testament, in the Russian vernacular, are said to have been sold in that empire in the course of the last two years.

ITALY.

The Bible Society's agent in Italy reports that during three months more than one thousand copies of the Scriptures have been disposed of among Italian soldiers in the northern part of the kingdom.

—The cheapness of the Swiss newspapers is remarkable, even in this age of cheap literature. One of them, the *Telegraf*, which contains the ordinary amount of matter published in a weekly paper, costs one franc a year, or not quite a farthing per number.

MISCELLANEOUS JOTTINGS.

—The town of Newport, Maine, has cleared off all its debts, and has now a balance of assets of $5622·55. The people had courage enough last year to assess a tax of ten per cent. upon themselves.

—The Rockingham (Va.) *Register* states that a company of Baltimoreans have bought a tract of mineral lands consisting of forty thousand acres, in Giles and Bland counties, Virginia, for the sum of one hundred thousand dollars.

—The Sandusky (Ohio) *Register* says the receipts of fish at that place amount to from five to eight tons per day. When navigation opens the receipts will not be less than forty tons per day during the entire season.

—In Boston the value of real estate is daily augmenting, not only by sales, but by the great activity prevailing among architects and builders, and the vast number of projects for improving buildings by remodelling.

—A Russian engineer has discovered an extensive coal-field about ninety versts from Turkestan. The coal is said to be of excellent quality, and the Russians will now be able to carry out their plan of establishing a fleet of steamers on the Syr Daria, which has hitherto proved impracticable in consequence of the want of fuel in those parts.

—The literature of craniology is accumulating. Mr. Greenwell is about to issue, in London, "A Decade of Skulls from Ancient Northumbria," containing ten lithographic plates, each giving one view of a skull, half size, and two other views, quarter size, together with a detailed account of the circumstances under which each was found, with wood-cuts of urns and other associated objects.

—The *Independance Belge* complains that at a recent amateur dramatic performance at Brussels for an English charity, which was attended by a mixed audience of English and Belgians, the English insisted on all standing, uncovered, while "God save the Queen" was being played, and then put on their hats and hurried out noisily when the band struck up "La Brabanconne," the national air of Belgium.

—The editor and printer of a paper called the *Gazette de l'Industrie* have been just sentenced by the Paris police court to a month's imprisonment each, and three hundred francs fine, and the suppression of the paper has been ordered, for having introduced political topics into their commercial articles in order to explain the variations of the Bourse and of trade in general. The paper, it seems, was not authorized to treat political topics, and it had lodged no caution money.

—A genuine case of trance is reported from Guildford, England. An old lady, after being for a long time in a low state of health, sank down suddenly, and was pronounced by a surgeon to be dead. The coffin was purchased, and the body put into it, but it is said that just as the undertakers were about to screw down the lid the supposed corpse started bolt upright, to the great terror of the bystanders, and, getting out of its coffin, walked across the room. It is added that "the old lady is now hale and strong."

—The Boston *Transcript* says that a survey for a railroad around and over the Hoosac Mountain has been completed, and estimates made by which it is computed that instead of tunnelling the mountain, the State may relinquish the tunnel to the Troy and Greenfield Company, and proceed to build the new road for a much less amount of money than has already been sunk in the bore. It is said that the road over the mountain could be completed within a year. The plan contemplates going nearly to the top of the mountain, and then by switches making a detour of five miles.

—The Detroit *Tribune* mentions the final settlement of a case that was in court over three hundred years. About the year 1560 August Trautwein, living in the northern part of Germany, loaned a sum of money to Count Mansfield, who died without paying the debt. Nearly all the claims were contested by the heirs of Count Mansfield, and the whole estate, being indebted to a great extent, was put under sequestration, and has ever since been under the administration of the Prussian Government. Lately, however, the case has been settled, and the money loaned three hundred years ago, with accumulated interest, amounting to over a million of dollars, paid to the heirs of Trautwein. One of these heirs lives in Detroit, and he received his share, which was an eight hundred and fortieth part of the whole sum.

—The San Francisco *Bulletin* contends that that city can compete on advantageous terms with St. Louis for the vast trade of Idaho, Montana, Utah, and Arizona. It speaks of a project to form a company for the shipment of goods to Colville, on the Colorado river, some four hundred miles from Salt Lake, where it is proposed to establish an agency. It adds that during the previous week there had been an arrival at Montana by way of Los Angeles. Several other trains were expected by the same route, and it is said that the amount of goods to be despatched in that direction this spring will not fall short of three hundred thousand dollars. The teams are left at Los Angeles, and the goods despatched to that point by steamer. The time occupied in making the trip from Montana was less than sixty days; forage was reported plenty, and no hostile Indians were encountered.

—The following is a list of Americans registered at the office of Messrs. Bowles, Drevet & Co., No. 24 Rue de la Paix, Paris, for the week ending February 16:—

Rev. T. H. Means and wife, Dorchester; Mr. Stevens, New York; Dr. C. M. Weld, H. B. Wallazz, John E. Gowen, wife, and family; R. M. Mason, wife, and family; T. B. Moore, Boston; A. R. Burlingham, Professor Ed. Emerson wife, and family, John S. Kennedy, Miss Julia Baker, T. N. Groeschel, New York; Thomas A. Dwyer, San Antonio, Texas; W. N. States; Peter Chrystal, San Francisco; George Dexter, Cambridge, Mass.; Hon. Millard Fillmore, C. G. Warren, Buffalo; T. H. Planner, Wilmington; C. M. Hitchcock, California; T. H. Burch, John Henry Farnum, Chicago; M. Archibald Kennedy, Glasgow; George B. Farnum, New Haven; C. Lippincott, Philadelphia; M. C. Youngloye, Cleveland; Charles de Luze, Bordeaux; B. H. Howell, New York.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,

No. 304 CHESNUT STREET,

CENTRAL DEPOT,

No. 103 S. FIFTH STREET

(One door below Chesnut.)

ESTABLISHED 1862.

REVENUE STAMPS of every description constantly on hand, and in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York, or Current Funds received in payment.

Particular attention paid to small orders.

The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given.

The following rates of discount are allowed:—

On all orders of $25, two per cent discount.

On all orders of $100, three per cent. discount.

On all orders of $500, four per cent. discount.

All orders should be sent to

HARDING'S STAMP AGENCY,

No. 304 Chesnut Street,

PHILADELPHIA. 16

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, IN duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M., MONDAY, the 16th day of April, 1866, for the delivery of 6000 head of BEEF CATTLE on the hoof, for the use of captured Indians. The cattle to be delivered to the A. C. S., for Indians at Fort Sumner, New Mexico.

The first delivery to be on the 1st day of July, 1866, and to consist of 500 head of cattle; the subsequent deliveries to be in such numbers and at such times as may be required by the undersigned.

The cattle must be from three to five years old, and must weigh at least 400 pounds net (their weight to be ascertained according to manner laid down in the Subs. Regulations of 1863), and to be of the best marketable quality. No Stags, Bulls, Cows, or heifers will be received.

Whenever, in the opinion of the A. C. S. for Indians, at Fort Sumner, the cattle presented do not fulfil the conditions here set forth, as many as do not will be rejected. Ten per cent. of money due contractors will be retained until the contract is fulfilled.

Two responsible persons must sign each bid, guaranteeing that if the contract is awarded to the party or parties therein proposing, they will enter into ample bonds for the faithful fulfilment of the contract, and when the parties thus offering as sureties are unknown to the undersigned, their ability to reimburse the loss to the United States, which would accrue in case of failure, must be attested before a magistrate or other officer empowered to administer oaths.

The parties to whom this contract is let will be expected to fill the contract themselves—any sub-letting of the contract will be considered as a failure to comply with the contract, and the contractor will be held responsible therefor.

Endorse on the envelope "Proposals for Beef Cattle, at Fort Sumner, New Mexico."

W. H. BELL,
Captain and C. S. and Brevet Major, U. S. A.
Office Purchasing and Depot C. S., District of New Mexico, Santa Fe, N. M., February 7, 1866. 3 12 3t

FRESH BEEF AND VEGETABLES—
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING,
March 5, 1866.

Sealed Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef and Vegetables," will be received at this Bureau until 2 o'clock P. M., on the 15th day of March instant, for the supply of Fifty Thousand pounds of FRESH BEEF and Fifty Thousand pounds of FRESH VEGETABLES, at the Philadelphia Navy Yard and Station, as required.

The Beef and Vegetables must be of good quality, and the best the market affords, and each article must be offered for by the pound.

The Beef to be in equal proportions, fore and hind quarters.

Bonds, with approved security, will be required in one-half the estimated amount of the contract, and twenty per cent. in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due performance of the contract, which will, on no account, be paid until it is fully complied with.

Every offer made must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee, and by satisfactory evidence that the bidder is a regular dealer in the articles proposed and has the license required by act of Congress.

The Department reserves the right to reject any proposal not considered advantageous to the Government. 3 5 10t

GOVERNMENT SALE OF SURPLUS HARD BREAD.
SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, U. S. A.,
No 88 GAY STREET,
BALTIMORE, Md., February 27, 1866.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until SATURDAY, March 17, 1866, for the purchase of surplus HARD BREAD on hand at this depot

Proposals must state that the offer is made under advertisement of this date.

The bread is in boxes of fifty (50) pounds each. No proposals received for less than twenty (20) boxes.

Purchases will be delivered on board of transports without expense to the purchaser.

Payment required in Government funds on notification of acceptance of bid. Twenty days allowed purchasers to remove stores.

Proposals to be endorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Hard Bread," and addressed to

THOMAS WILSON,
Brevet Lt.-Col. and C. S. U. S. A.,
2 26 17t Brevet Brig. Gen. Volunteers.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CITY PROPERTY.
PHILADELPHIA, March 12, 1866.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL.

Proposals for a supply of TWO HUNDRED TONS of Schuylkill Coal will be received at this office, from miners only, until 12 o'clock on SATURDAY, 17th inst.

CHARLES DIXEY,
3 13 4t Commissioner of City Property.

MEDICAL.

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS
USE DR. C. G. GARRISON'S
EXPECTORANT.
FOR DYSPEPSIA AND DEBILITY USE
DR. C. G. GARRISON'S
BITTERS
USE DR. C. G. GARRISON'S
ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS

For Chills and Fevers, Bilious, Billious Remittent, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Depression of Spirits, Coughs, Colds, and all diseases that require a purgative.

For sale, wholesale and retail, at my store,

NO. 211 S. EIGHTH STREET,
Below Walnut, Philadelphia
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
Wholesale Agents
No. 23 N. SIXTH Street, Philada.

C. G. GARRISON, M. D.,
Treats patients for all diseases at his Office,
No. 211 South EIGHTH Street
All consultations free 3 7 3m

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH.—
J. ISAACS, M. D., Professor of the Eye and Ear treats all diseases appertaining to the above members with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office, No. 519 PINE Street. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients as he has no secrets in his practice 10 3

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!!
OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY,
REMOVED FROM N. W. CORNER SIXTEENTH AND RACE, TO
Broad Street, Above Race, East Side.

Orders respectfully solicited, and promptly attended to at the lowest market rates.

HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS.

OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY.

The undersigned, feeling exceeding thankful to his many friends and customers for their very liberal patronage extended to him during the last seventeen years, and having sold his entire interest to

MESSRS. HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS,

Takes pleasure in recommending them to his former patrons as they are gentlemen of well-known integrity, and will undoubtedly maintain the reputation of the OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY, and in every way act so as to give entire satisfaction to all who may kindly favor them with their custom. Respectfully, etc.,

A. BROWN.
3 2 3m

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street.
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed. 3

S. SILBERMAN & CO., IMPORTERS OF FANCY GOODS,
No. 13 N. FOURTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA

Portemonnaies, Pocket Books Purses, Travelling Bags, Satchels, Dressing Cases, Ladies Companions, Writing Desks, Portfolios, Work Boxes, Jewel Boxes, Photograph Albums, Opera Glasses, Field Glasses, Spectacles, Card Cases, China and Gilt Ornaments, Pocket Cutlery, Razors, Combs, Brushes, Perfumery, Soaps, Fans, Hair Nets, Hair Ornaments, Steel Jewelry, Jet Goods, Cornelian Goods, Bracelets, Neck ages, Belt Clasps, Studs, Sleeve Buttons, Scarf Pins, Scarf Rings, Silk Watch Guards, Leather Guards Steel and Plated Chains, Watch Keys, Shawl Pins Violin Strings, Beads of all kinds, Dolls, Rubber Balls, Dominoes, Dice, Chessmen Chess Boards, Backgammon Boards, Playing Cards, Pocket Flasks, Drinking Cups, Tobacco Pipes, Tobacco Boxes, Tobacco Pouches, Match Boxes, Pipe Stems, Cigar Tubes, Cigar Cases. 2 15 1y

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF STEAM GRIST MILL AT THE CAVALRY DEPOT, GIESBORO, D. C.,
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 21, 1866.

By order of the Quartermaster-General, there will be sold on the premises, at public auction, under the direction of Captain George T. Browning, A. Q. M., on WEDNESDAY, April 4, 1866, at twelve o'clock M., the following described public property, to wit:—

ONE (1) STEAM GRINDING AND FEED MILL,

(frame, with massive granite foundations), 40 by 80 feet, with coal, hay, and engine houses attached, all constructed of the very best material, and in the most substantial manner.

Also, at the same time and place, the machinery and appliances of the mill, consisting of

ONE (1) ENGINE, OF 100-HORSE POWER, with cylinder of twenty-two (22) inches diameter and twenty-four (24) inches stroke, set upon a heavy cast iron bed-plate, with cold and hot water pumps and heater, and a cast iron fly-wheel, with driving-pulleys of the same material, ten (10) feet in diameter and twenty-four (24) inches face, with Judson's patent governor.

TWO (2) BOILERS, of SIXTY-HORSE POWER EACH,

made of the best boiler iron, five-sixteenths (5 16) of an inch in thickness, five (5) feet in diameter, and fourteen (14) feet five (5) inches in length; each boiler containing seventy-six (76) lap-welded flues, each three (3) and one-fourth (¼) inches in diameter, with all the requisite appendages.

TEN (10) PAIRS OF REED'S PATENT BUCKINGHAM THIRTY (30) INCHES SPRING MILLS, constructed of solid French burr millstone, and set in heavy, well-balanced frames, with hay-cutters, elevators, and conveyors sufficient to cut and handle the hay, grain and prepared feed on the most economical and labor-saving plan.

The shafting is of finished wrought iron, and the pulleys of cast-iron, faced and balanced, with hangers and boxes, sufficient to drive ten (10) pairs of burrs, etc. The main driving-belt is of four (4) ply rubber, and twenty-four (24) inches wide. The bolts for driving the mills, etc., are of the best oak-tanned, patent stretched leather.

The Engine, Boilers, Machinery, and Fixtures of every description, are of the very best materials and workmanship, and are still in excellent condition and fine working order, the mill having been in operation only about fifteen months.

If deemed advisable by the agent of the Government on the day of sale, the buildings will be sold separately.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Purchasers will be required to remove their property before the first (1st) day of May next, unless otherwise arranged with the owner of the grounds.

A boat for Giesboro will leave the Sixth street wharf every hour during the day of sale.

Any further information that may be desired will be given upon application, in person or by letter, to Captain GEORGE T. BROWNING, A. Q. M., Giesboro, or to this office.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier General,
2 26 21t In charge First Division Q. M. G. O.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE,
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, March 2, 1866.

SALE OF NAVY POWDERS AT THE NAVY YARD, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

There will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidders, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., at noon, on the 3d day of April, 1866, four thousand four hundred and ninety-nine (4499) barrels Navy Powders.

These Powders will be sold by sample, in lots of one hundred, two hundred, and three hundred barrels. Purchasers to furnish barrels into which the powders may be emptied from the tanks.

Terms—One half cash in Government funds, and the remainder on the removal of the Powders, for which a period of ten days will be allowed. If not then removed the Powders will revert to the Government.

H. A. WISE,
3 3sw14 1 Chief of Bureau.

SALE OF MANURE.
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 23, 1866.

Will be sold at the Cavalry Depot, Giesboro, D. C., a large quantity of stock-yard MANURE, which will be delivered to purchasers on the ground, or in barges or boats to be provided by them, at forty (40) cents per cubic yard.

Two or more boats (according to size) can be loaded per day.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General,
2 27 26t In charge First Division Q. M. G. O.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE,
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, February 28, 1866.

SALE OF NAVY POWDERS AT THE NAVY YARD, PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

There will be sold to the highest bidders, at Public Auction, at noon, the 12th day of April, by the Ordnance Officer at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, N. H., one hundred and eighty-five thousand nine hundred and sixty-nine (185,969) pounds NAVY POWDER, as follows:—

131,600 pounds Cannon Powder.
29 219 " Rifle "
25,150 " Musket "

These Powders will be divided into lots of one hundred barrels each

Terms, one-half cash in Government funds, and the remainder on the removal of the Powders, for which a reasonable time, but not more than thirty days, will be allowed, the purchasers, however, to make every exertion to remove the Powders sooner.

H. A. WISE,
3 1 9m12t Chief of Bureau.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
WILMINGTON, Del., February 12, 1866.

SALE OF 500 SURPLUS GOVERNMENT MULES, All Good and Serviceable.

Will be sold at public auction, at Wilmington, Del., on EVERY FRIDAY during the month of March, ONE HUNDRED MULES.

The especial attention of purchasers is invited to the fact that these mules are large, well paired, and in excellent condition, being the surplus team mules of Washington Depot.

Animals sold singly.

Sales to commence at 10 A. M.

Terms—Cash, in United States currency.

By order of
2 27 12t 30 Bvt. Brig.-Gen. JAMES A. EKIN

RANDALL & CO.,

PERFUMERS AND IMPORTERS,

No. 1302 CHESNUT Street.

Fine English Toilet Soaps,

IN GREAT VARIETY, JUST RECEIVED.

Also, Triple French Extracts and Perfumes.

We have constantly on hand every variety of

PERFUMERY AND TOILET REQUISITES.

Extracts, Powders Colognes, Pomades, Toilet Waters, Shaving Creams, Cosmetiques, Tooth Pastes, Brushes, etc. 2 2 3m

MITCHELL & FLETCHER,
GROCERS
AND
TEA DEALERS,
No. 1204 CHESNUT ST.

Have just received
OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA COFFEE,
EXTRA ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEA,
SUPER MARYLAND HAMS,
FINE DRIED BEEF AND TONGUES. 9 15 6m

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF CONDEMNED QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at Lincoln Depot, Washington, D. C., under the direction of Brevet Colonel C. [illegible] Tompkins, Q. M., on TUESDAY, March 27, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of condemned Quartermaster's Stores, consisting of:—

Chairs,	Wheelbarrows,
Desks,	250 lbs Paints,
Printing Press, and Type,	689 lbs Lead Pipe,
Blankets,	1800 lbs. Scrap Cast Iron,
Bridles,	46,820 lbs Scrap Wrought Iron,
Chains,	30,000 lbs Iron Tire,
Horse and Wagon Covers,	836 lbs Scrap Leather,
Harness,	New,
Feed Troughs,	[illegible] lbs. Rope,
Halters,	1538 [illegible] Scrap Steel,
Saddles,	1960 lbs. [illegible]nc,
Lines,	44 lbs. [illegible]ances,
Wagon Wheels, Hubs, and Bodies,	25 Axles,
Drug Mill,	1 Buggy,
Anvils,	25 Carts,
Tire Bender,	3 Slop Carts, [illegible]agons,
Portable Forges,	18 two-horse [illegible] Spring Wagons,
Smiths' Bellows,	10 two-horse [illegible] Spring Wagons,
Planes,	2 four-horse Spring Wagons,
Saws,	125 "Wheeling" Army Wagons,
Cauldrons,	18 Sewenger Wagons,
Fire and Water Hose,	1 Water Wagon, Etc.
Hydrants,	
Bake Ovens,	
Platform scales,	

The sale will be continued from day to day until all the property is sold.

The stores must be removed within five days from date of sale

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Maj.-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
3 9 15t Depot of Washington.

SALE OF STEAM BOILER, FORCE PUMPS, WATER PIPE, FIRE PLUGS, ETC., comprising
THE WATER WORKS AT GIESBORO, D. C.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 26, 1866.

By order of the Quartermaster-General, there will be sold on the premises, at public auction, under the direction of Captain George T. Browning, Assistant Quartermaster,

On THURSDAY, April 5, 1866,

at 12 o'clock M., the following described public property, to wit:—

ONE STEAM BOILER,

50 feet long and three feet in diameter (with two 12-inch return flues), made of ¼-inch boiler iron, with all the necessary appurtenances, including cast-iron front, gauge cocks, globe valves, feed pump, smoke-stack, and hood, steam gauge (Ashcroft's patent), grate-bars, pipe, plugs, reducing pieces, etc., all in good order.

TWO WORTHINGTON STEAM FORCE PUMPS, No. 6, 18-inch cylinder, 9-inch stroke, 25-horse power each, and each capable of pumping and forcing 100,000 gallons of water per day. Connected with them are the requisite valves, glands, couplings, bends, elbows, double-valve oil cups, etc. These Pumps are comparatively new, and in complete working order.

A large quantity of WATER PIPE, as follows:—

5,182 feet	6-inch	cast-iron Water Pipe.
12,000 "	3-inch	"
800 "	2-inch	wrought-iron "
564 "	1¼-inch	cast-iron "
2,000 "	1¼-inch	" "
1,000 "	1-inch	" "
5,000 "	¾-inch	" "

THIRTY-ONE CAST-IRON FIRE PLUGS, (Ayres' patent), with all the necessary connections, such as—

Y's,
Bends,
Stop-cocks,
Elbows,
Four-way pieces, Etc.,

all in excellent condition; together with

ALL THE TOOLS, ETC.,

required for making alterations and repairs in water-pipe, such as

Pipe-cutting Machines,
Taps and Dies,
Flyers,
Crabs,
Drills,
Punches,
Caulking Tools, Etc

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Deliveries will be made to purchasers on or before the first (1st) day of May next.

A boat for Giesboro will leave the Sixth street wharf every hour during the day of sale.

Any further information that may be desired will be given upon application, in person, or by letter, to Captain George T. Browning, A. Q. M., Giesboro, D. C., or at this office.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen., in charge,
2 28tn4 First Div., Q. M. G. O.

SALE OF CONDEMNED MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL PROPERTY.
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction,
On THURSDAY, the 22d day of March next,
At 10 o'clock A. M.,

at the Purveying Depot, Eighteenth and F streets, in this city, a large quantity of Condemned Medical and Hospital Property, consisting of:—

Spirits,	Tourniquets,
Air Rubber Cushions,	Trusses,
Stoves,	Mortars,
Clocks,	Medicine Pannier Chests,
Inkstands,	Knapsacks and Field Commissions,
Water Coolers,	Leather Buckets,
Spoons,	Cots,
Knives and Forks,	Basins,
Spatulas,	Iron Washstands,
Funnels,	Bottles,
Lamps and Lanterns,	Bedsteads Tables,
Tin Cups and Plates,	Mess Chests,
Gutta Percha Bed Covers,	Cooking Utensils,
Water Beds,	Bedding, etc.
Sheepskins Dressed,	

Forty-eight hours allowed to purchasers to remove property.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

CHARLES [illegible] HERLAND,
Surgeon U. S. A. Medical Purveyor.
3 14 7t C. W. BOTELER, Auctioneer.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE.
NEW YORK, March 8, 1866.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, will sell without reserve to the highest bidder, at the Erie Basin, Brooklyn, on THURSDAY, March 22, at 11 o'clock A. M., the following named Government Steamers, to wit:—

ILLINOIS, side-wheel.....2123 tons.
EMPIRE CITY, side-wheel.....1751 tons.
McCLELLAN, side-wheel.....1003 tons.
THOMAS COLLYER, side-wheel..... 446 tons.
JOHN RICE, propeller..... 782 tons.

All these vessels, with the exception of the first, are fully equipped and ready for immediate service. The THOMAS COLLYER is admirably adapted for service on the Sound and rivers.

Ten per cent. to be paid down, and the balance on delivery, in Government funds.

Also, will be sold at the same time the BOILER of the steamer Harriet A. Weed, and SHAFTING, etc., of the steamer Delaware.

SIEWART VAN VLIET,
3 13 10t Brevet Maj.-Gen. and Q. M.

LARGE SALE OF ARMY TENTS AND TENT FLIES.
DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, March 5, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, THURSDAY, March 22, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Government storehouse, No. 66 Conway street, Baltimore, Md.

6200 (more or less) unserviceable, worn, and condemned Tents and Tent Flies, consisting in part as follows:—

713 Hospital Tents.
612 Wall "
2757 Common "
56 Sibley "
2051 A shelter "
682 Hospital Tent Flies.
497 Wall Tent Flies.

Five (5) days allowed for removal of property.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

G. W. SEADLEY,
Colonel, Chief Quartermaster,
3 7 13t Middle Military Department.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetherstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint for the preservation of vessels' bottoms for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
3 11 DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.

STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 15

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, under the direction of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel JAMES M. MOORE, A. Q. M., at Warehouse No. 5 on New York avenue, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, Washington, D. C., on TUESDAY March 20, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of Quartermasters' Stores, consisting of—

16 lbs. Muriatic Acid,	14 Pork Barrels,
19 Adzes, assorted,	4 Bellows,
102 gallons Alcohol,	22 Beyels,
4 Anvils,	132 feet Leather Belting,
235 Augers, assorted,	32 feet Rubber Belting,
662 Axes, assorted,	1,221 Bits, assorted,
30 Broad Axes,	18 Blocks, assorted,
191 Hand Axes,	20 Coffin Boxes,
85 Bells and Chains,	3 Wood Boxes,
22 Carpenters' Benches,	12 Dredging Boxes,
100 Wood Benches,	1 Draughting Board,
3 Wash Boards,	225 Chair Bottoms,
19 Copper Boilers,	125 Chair Backs and Arms,
99 Door Bolts, assor'd	100 Chair Backs,
360 Spring Window Locks,	108 Chair Legs,
82 lbs. Borax,	3,950 Chair Stretchers,
6,000 Copper Bottoms,	600 Lamp Chimneys,
4 Plumb Bobs,	1 000 lbs. Fire Clay,
6 Circular Boilers,	1

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*For Additional Local Items see Third Page.*]

ANOTHER VICTORY—GREAT SUCCESS OF THE EVANS & WATSON SAFE.—In another column will be found a certificate from one of the best known firms in Bristol, Pa., setting forth the particulars of a very severe test to which an Evans & Watson *inside-door safe* was subjected, in the burning of an immense four-storied mill. This safe, when taken from the ruins, was opened in the presence of a large number of persons, and in it were found the books, papers, bank-notes, etc., of the firm in a perfect state of preservation. This was deemed almost a miracle, as the heat was of such intensity as to have melted off the brass knobs and outside plates of the fire-proof receptacle.

SUSPICION OF LARCENY.—Elizabeth Hestzler keeps a tenant house No. 328 York avenue. A young man took rooms in the house, and left there the sum of $1560 in bonds and money. He obtained a search warrant and had the house carefully examined. Mrs. Hertzler was searched, and the sum of $1570 found on her person in a belt around her waist, said sum being in bonds and money. She states that she sold out recently, and received between $300 and $400 on account, which she carried in the belt, and that she can satisfactorily account for the balance found in her possession. Alderman Hurley held her in $1000 for a further hearing.

ONE OF THE FANCY ARRESTED.—U. Riley at one time was entrusted with the important mission of acting as trainer for a pugilist named Hastings, when he was getting into condition to fight another man. Last evening Riley, in company with a number of others, commenced kicking up a row near Peg and New Market streets. Sergeant Murray and some of the Harbor police interfered, when Riley was arrested. While being taken into custody Riley made an assault on Officer Grier, of the Harbor Police, and considerable of a scrimmage ensued. Alderman Toland took Riley subsequently in hand, and held him in $1000 bail on suspicion of larceny and assault and battery.

AN UNPROFITABLE BOARDER.—Patrick Hulbn went to a sailor's boarding-house in Front street and ensconced himself therein as one of the boarders. He succeeded in getting so far on the right side of the landlord as to borrow a sum of money from him. Pat, was ungrateful enough, however, to refuse to pay either borrowed money or board, and, leaving the premises, took board at another house. He was arrested and taken before Alderman Tittermary, who made arrangements to give him board gratis for a time in the large county mansion, situated on Passyunk road, below Wharton street.

INTERESTING TO BALL CLUBS.—A splendid rosewood bat, mounted with silver, and silver ball are being competed for at the World's Bazaar, or Fair of all Nations, Washington Hall, Eighth and Spring Garden streets. The Fairs for the benefit of the Eighth Street Universalist Church, and will close on Saturday evening, when they will be awarded to the club receiving the greatest number of votes. Last evening the Orient took the lead.

A TRIP TO BALTIMORE PREVENTED.—A colored woman named Ann Jones was arrested yesterday at the depot, Broad and Prime streets. Answers on her way to Baltimore, but was suspected of the larceny of some clothing, which prevented her taking her proposed trip. Alderman Lutz committed her to prison.

CHARGED WITH RECKLESS DRIVING.—Jackson Taylor was arrested yesterday afternoon at Fifteenth and Walnut street, charged with running over a child. Alderman Tunison held him in $600 bail to answer.

JUVENILE DEPRAVITY.—Four boys were arrested yesterday afternoon for stealing everything they could lay their hands on in the Spring Garden market. They were taken before Alderman Mecsey, who committed them.

THE NEW COURT HOUSE.

When our new Court House we have raised
In so fine a position,
To works for which our city's praised
'Twill be a great addition.
There many *suits*, beyond a doubt,
Our lawyers will produce,
And patch them up till quite worn out
And of no further use;
But others will prefer to call
For stylish suits at Tower Hall.

Our stock of Clothing is the largest and most complete in this city, surpassed by none in material, style, and fit, and sold at prices guaranteed lower than the lowest.

TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
BENNETT & Co.

DECLINE IN GOLD—IMPORTANT NOTICE TO FAMILIES.—W. L. Maddock & Co., No. 115 South Third street, have reduced the price of all goods in the fine grocery line to correspond with the great decline in gold, regardless of prime cost. Upon some articles a very material reduction has been made. Sugars, coffees teas spices, etc., are all much cheaper. The fancy goods branch of their business has also partaken of the sliding scale. Sardines, petit pois, champignons, truffles, pate de fois gras, English sauces, pressed ginger, Parmesan cheese, olive oil, capers, anchovies, olives, farcia, and, indeed, every article of a fancy nature, may be obtained at lower rates. We commend the store to housekeepers, and assure them that a spirit of enterprise is evinced here worthy of patronage.

"CURSES, LIKE CHICKENS, COME HOME TO ROOST"—the philosophy of this proverb is now having its effect on the Canadians, and with their mean actions in the case of our Rebellion in their minds, they are in a state of dreadful trepidation. They look upon the Fenians as the curses that have come to roost among them. Preserve a clear conscience by wishing nobody harm, and a well-clothed body by purchasing your Clothing at Charles Stokes & Co.'s One Price, under the Continental, and you'll be happy.

ONLY ONE MAN.—It is said that there was never but one man who wasn't spoiled by being Honized—he was a Jew, and his name was Daniel. People are *unalterably* of the opinion that W. W. Alter, at No. 95 North Ninth street, below Girard avenue, keeps the best coal to be found. If you have been imposed upon, try a ton from Alter. Branch Office, Sixth and Spring Garden streets.

REDUCED PRICES.—Cartes de visite of exquisite style and tasteful arrangement. Now is the time to obtain them at moderate charges, at B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street.

TAKE AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL to stop your Colds, Coughs, and Bronchial Affections before they run into Consumption that you cannot stop.

IMPORTANT.—That each and all should preserve their health. *Hazebeck Candy* is the best remedy known to effect this. It gives tone and vigor to the whole system. For sale by all druggists.

HERNIA OR RUPTURE treated with professional skill, and trusses of approved construction applied by C. H. Needles, cor. of Twelfth and Race streets.

A DISCOUNT OF ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS and upwards in the price of Stock & Co. and other make of Pianos.

J. E. GOULD,
Seventh and Chesnut streets.

A REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT. ON THE REGULAR SCHEDULE PRICES.

Desiring to reduce our large stock of superior and *highly finished Rosewood Pianos*, previous to the removal to our new store, No. 1108 Chesnut street, we have concluded to offer them at prices below the cost to manufacture. Persons desiring to purchase a first class Piano at reduced rates, should not fail to avail themselves of this opportunity.

SCHOMACKER & Co.,
Warerooms, No. 1021 Chesnut street.

W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.

MARRIED.

MOORE—MELLEN.—On the 7th instant, by Rev. W. Mullin, Mr. CHARLES T. MOORE to Miss MARGARET B. MELLEN, both of this city.

SCHMIDTMEIER—GREENHART.—March 13, 1866, by the Rev. Dr. W. J. Mann, Mr. AUG. SCHMIDTMEIER, of Terre Haute, Ind., to Miss ANNA M. GREENHART, of Philadelphia.

SHINN—BUNTING.—On the 7th instant, by the Rev. George Bringhurst, Mr. CHARLES T. SHINN to Miss MARY M. BUNTING, daughter of the late Thomas E. Bunting, Esq., both of Philadelphia. No cards.

DIED.

BADGER.—On the morning of the 14th instant, after a lingering illness, which he bore with manly fortitude, SAMUEL BADGER, an old and well-known citizen of Philadelphia.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

DEVINE.—On the 14th instant, JOHN W. DEVINE, aged 21 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 1012 S. Twelfth street, on Saturday, the 17th instant, at 8½ o'clock A. M.

HORN.—On Tuesday, the 10th instant, Miss CATHARINE HORN, aged 63 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Franklin Ashby, No. 901 Marshall street, on Friday, the 16th instant, at 10 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Woodland Cemetery.

SIEVENS.—On Wednesday, the 14th instant, SARAH, wife of David Stevens, in the 56th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, N. W. corner of Girard and Eleventh streets, on Saturday next, the 17th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

STILLMAN.—On Tuesday morning, HENRIETTA B., wife of Thomas Stillman, and daughter of Samuel Euler.

Her relatives and friends and those of the family are requested to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1715 Green street, on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

CIGAR BOX KNIVES OR OPENERS.—A new style just received, which will be found very convenient for opening and closing the boxes of those who indulge in smoking. For sale by

TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

SARDINE SCISSORS, AND SEVERAL styles of Sardine Openers. These may also be used for opening Fruit Cans. For sale by

TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

GAS PLYERS FOR HOUSEKEEPERS' USE, by which they may unscrew their burners, and clean them out. Also, larger sizes for gas fitters' use. Patent Wrenches for screwing pipes, and superior Gas Pipe Hooks, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.

It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior tonic, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit. To be had, wholesale and retail, of

P. LJORDAN,
No. 220 PEAR Street.

Champagne Cider, by the dozen, bottled, or by the barrel. 2 14§

THE FLORENCE
LOCK AND KNOT STITCH
SEWING MACHINES,

Are the best and the only family machines warranted to give entire satisfaction, or money returned.

SALESROOMS,
No. 630 CHESNUT STREET.

N. B. All kinds of fine Sewing and Stitching promptly done in the neatest manner.

Operators taught on the Florence, without charge, at the office. 3 5 tf

MILLINERY GOODS.

MRS. R. DILLON,
Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street,

Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY; Misses' and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets, Capes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. [3 15 4m

1866. SPRING. 1866.

OPENING
On Tuesday, March 20,
AT
MRS. E. KEYSER'S
CHILDREN'S CLOTHING EMPORIUM
No. 1227 CHESNUT Street,
3 15 1m] Below Tallrteenth, North side, Philadelphia.

REMOVAL.

DRS. GALLOWAY & SHEDD

HAVE REMOVED THEIR

ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTION

TO

No. 1230 WALNUT Street,

One Door East of Thirteenth Street,

Where their increased facilities and accommodations for the treatment of persons suffering from chronic or acute diseases are ample, thereby insuring their professional services to all who may desire.

M. J. GALLOWAY, M. D.
P. SHEDD, M. D. 3 15 1*mp

LIFE, GROWTH AND BEAUTY.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Dressing invigorate, strengthen and lengthen the hair. They act directly upon the roots of the hair, supplying required nourishment, and natural color and beauty returns. Grey hair disappears, bald spots are covered, hair stops falling, and luxuriant growth is the result. Ladies and Children will appreciate the delightful fragrance and rich, glossy appearance imparted to the hair, and no fear of soiling the skin, scalp, or most elegant head-dress.

Sold by all Druggists.
Depot 198 & 200 Greenwich St. N. Y.

TEMPLE OF FASHION.
Importations for the Spring and Summer of 1866.

MRS. M. A. BINDER,
No. 1031 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

Importer of Ladies' Dress and Cloak Trimmings; also, Paris Patterns in Tissue Paper, for Ladies' and Children's Dresses

I desire to call your attention to the above card, and shall be pleased to have you call and inspect my stock, and I think you will find it the most choice and elegant assortment to select from. My facilities for obtaining the most desirable novelties of the European market are now unsurpassed, and shipments per nearly every steamer add freshness and variety to the collection. The most desirable styles of Ornaments, Buttons, Laces, Fringes, Cords, Tassels, Velvet Ribbons, Belting, Patent Hooks and Eyes, French Corsets, Shields, Dress Elevators, Pads, Hoop Skirts of our own and Madame Demorest's make, Stamping, Braiding, and Embroidering; French Fluting and Gauffering.

Parisian Dress and Cloak Making, in all its varieties. Ladies furnishing their rich and costly materials may rely on being artistically fitted and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible prices.

Cutting and Basting at the shortest notice.

Sets of Patterns now ready for Merchants and Dressmakers. All the Fashion Books for sale.

MRS. M. A. BINDER,
3 15 1m No. 1031 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

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EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 28 S. SECOND Street,

WILL OPEN, TO-DAY,

THEIR SPRING ASSORTMENT OF

SHAWLS.

OPEN CENTRE LONG SHAWLS.
OPEN CENTRE SQUARE SHAWLS.
FILLED CENTRE LONG SHAWLS.
FILLED CENTRE SQUARE SHAWLS.
NEW STYLES OF SPRING SHAWLS.
RICH SPUN SILK SHAWLS.
LAMA WOOL SHAWLS.
CASHMERE PLAID SHAWLS.
BLANKET SHAWLS.
REAL SHETLAND SHAWLS.
LONG AND SQUARE BLACK THIBET SHAWLS.

[3 14 wfrp

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CHEAPER THAN WET GOODS.

DRY MUSLINS,
DRY CALICOES,
DELAINES,
And all kinds of

DRY GOODS,

At lower prices than any wet goods in the market. Goods wet to order, with either Fresh, Salt or Dirty Water.

BEST MERRIMAC CALICOES, 25 CENTS.
LIGHT AMERICAN PRINTS, 18 CENTS.
GOOD STYLE LIGHT PRINTS, 18 CENTS.
6000 YARDS FAST COLOR CALICOES, 12½ CENTS
NEW SPRING DELAINES, 25 CENTS.
BLEACHED MUSLINS.
UNBLEACHED MUSLINS,
Of all widths and qualities, at

VERY LOW PRICES.

H. STEEL & SON,
3 12 smw Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH ST.

CARPETINGS.
A LARGE STOCK OF
PHILADELPHIA MANUFACTURE
In store and constantly receiving,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

GEORGE W. HILL,
2 1 thstu3m No. 126 North THIRD Street.

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REDUCE YOUR GAS BILLS.

Stratton's Regulator for Gas Burners,
(Patented November 21, 1865.)

It is a matter of considerable importance to gas consumers generally, and of especial importance to all keepers of hotels and large boarding houses, to have such gas burners as will admit of being easily and permanently adjusted to suit the special requirements of the locality of each; because those who have not to pay the bills feel but little or no interest in economizing the gas, and sometimes carelessly, or thoughtlessly, turn on twice or three as much as would answer their needs.

Call and examine, or send your orders to

STRATTON & CO.,
AT THE FLORENCE OFFICE,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street, Philada.
Retail price, 35 cents each. 2 12 mwf2m

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS IN and for the City and County of Philadelphia.

In the matter of the petition of the ALLIANCE PETROLEUM AND OIL COMPANY for leave to surrender their corporate franchises, and be dissolved—

The undersigned, appointed by the said Court Master and Auditor, to report upon the propriety of granting the prayer of said petition, and distribution of the balance remaining in hand, will meet the parties in interest for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, March 26, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 433 Walnut street, in the city of Philadelphia, when and where all persons are required to appear and present their claims.

3 15 thstu 5t* THOMAS J. WORRELL.

ESTATE OF THE HONORABLE OSWALD THOMPSON, deceased.

Letters of Administration upon the Estate of the Honorable OSWALD THOMPSON, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Wills for the City and County of Philadelphia, all persons having claims or demands against the Estate of said decedent, are requested to make known the same, without delay, and those indebted to make payment to

JOHN CLAYTON,
Administrator,
2 9 f6t* No. 717 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

THE CHOLERA

Deprived of its Horrors by Purifying and Enriching the Blood.

NOW IS THE TIME TO USE A PREVENTIVE.

There is None Equal to Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla.

PURE AND HEALTHY BLOOD RESISTS DISEASE. And while there may be no occasion for *alarm*, those of *impure blood* are most liable to suffer.

IN THE SPRING MONTHS the system naturally undergoes a change, and HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA is an assistant of the greatest value.

GIVING BLOOM TO THE PALLID CHEEK
AND
BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION

IT ERADICATES ERUPTIVE and ULCERATIVE DISEASES of the THROAT, NOSE, EYES, EYELIDS, SCALP and SKIN, which so disfigure the appearance, PURGING the evil effects of mercury and removing all taints, the remnants of DISEASES hereditary or otherwise, and is taken by ADULTS and CHILDREN with perfect SAFETY.

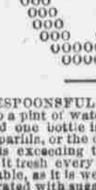
Not a few of the worst disorders that affect mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none can equal in effect Helmbold's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body, and expels the disorder that grow and rankle in the blood.

Scrofulous, mercurial, and syphilitic diseases destroy whatever part they may attack. Thousands die annually from protracted diseases of this class, and from the abuse of mercury. Visit any hospital, asylum, and prison, and satisfy yourself of the truthfulness of this assertion. The system best resists the inroads of these diseases by a judicious combination of Tonics.

Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla is a Tonic of the greatest value—arresting the most inveterate disease after the glands are destroyed, and the bones already affected. This is the testimony of thousands who have used and prescribed it for the last 16 years.

AN INTERESTING LETTER is published in the Medico-Chirurgical Review, on the subject of the extract of sarsaparilla in venereal affections, by Benjamin Travers, F. R. S., etc. Speaking of Syphilis, and diseases arising from the excess of mercury, he states, "*That no remedy is equal to the extract of Sarsaparilla; its power is extraordinary, more so than any other drug I am acquainted with. It is in the strictest sense a tonic, with this invaluable attribute that it is a physic to a state of the system so sunken and yet so irritable as renders other substances of the tonic class unavailable or injurious.*"

TWO TABLESPOONSFUL of the Extract of Sarsaparilla, added to a pint of water, is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as usually made. The decoction is exceeding troublesome, as it is necessary to prepare it fresh every day, and the syrup is still more objectionable, as it is weaker than the decoction; for a fluid saturated with sugar is susceptible of holding in solution much less extractive matter than watery menstruums, and the syrup is otherwise objectionable for the patient is frequently nauseated, and his stomach surfeited, by the large proportion of sugar he is obliged to take with each dose of Sarsaparilla, and which is of no use whatever, except to keep the decoction from spoiling. Here the advantages and superiority of the Fluid Extract in a comparative view are strikingly manifest.



Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Kidney Disease.
Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Rheumatism
Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Urinary Diseases.
Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Gravel.
Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Strictures.
Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Dropsy.

For the diseases named above and for Weaknesses and Pains in the Back, Female Complaints and Disorders arising from excesses of any kind, it is invaluable.

THESE EXTRACTS HAVE BEEN ADMITTED TO USE IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY, and are also in very general use in all the State HOSPITALS and PUBLIC SANITARY INSTITUTIONS throughout the land, as well as in private practice, and are considered as invaluable remedies.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Principal Depot HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
No. 594 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
AND No. 104 S. TENTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Sold by Druggists everywhere.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. 3 14

INTERNAL REVENUE.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.

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No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.

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ESTABLISHED 1862.

REVENUE STAMPS of every description constantly on hand, and in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York, or Current Funds received in payment.

Particular attention paid to small orders.

The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given.

The following rates of discount are allowed:—

On all orders of $25, two per cent. discount.
On all orders of $100, three per cent. discount.
On all orders of $300, four per cent. discount.

All orders should be sent to

HARDING'S STAMP AGENCY,
No. 304 Chesnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA. 2 16

SURVEY NOTICE.

All persons interested in the plan of the FOURTH SECTION OF THE TWENTY-SECOND WARD,

Bounded as follows:—

No. 198. { Northeast by Green street, Northwest by Carpenter street, Southeast by W. Washington avenue, Southwest by Wissahickon avenue,

are notified that the Court of Quarter Sessions for the City and County of Philadelphia have fixed

THURSDAY, March 29, 1866,

At 10 o'clock A. M.,

at the Court-Room, Main Building of the State House, to consider said plan and any objections against the same, which may be made by any Freeholder, and in the meanwhile, the said plan may be seen at the Office of the Department of Surveys for the City of Philadelphia, No. 212 South FIFTH Street,

and a Duplicate thereof at the Office of

JESSE LIGHTFOOT,
Surveyor and Regulator of the Ninth Survey District,
Depot Building,
Germantown.

F. CARROLL BREWSTER,
Solicitor of the City of Philadelphia.
(Docket 5, Page 39.) 2 24 lawt 3 29

SURVEY NOTICE.

All persons interested in the plan of the TENTH SECTION OF THE FIRST WARD,

Bounded as follows:—

No. 179. { On the North by Wolf street, On the East by Delaware river, On the South by Curtin street, On the West by Fifth street.

Are notified that the Court of Quarter Sessions for the City and County of Philadelphia, have fixed

THURSDAY, March 29, 1866,

at 10 o'clock A. M.,

At the Court Room, Main Building of the State House, to consider said plan, and any objections against the same which may be made by any freeholder, and in the meanwhile the said plan may be seen at the Office of the Department of Surveys for the City of Philadelphia, No. 212 S. FIFTH Street,

And a Duplicate thereof at the office of

CHARLES S. CLOSE,
Surveyor and Regulator of the Second Survey District,
No. 331 REED street
F. CARROLL BREWSTER,
Solicitor of the City of Philadelphia.
(Docket 5, page 35.) 2 24 lawt 3 29

SURVEY NOTICE.

All persons interested in the plan of the FIFTH SECTION OF THE TWENTY-SIXTH WARD,

Bounded as follows:—

No. 203. { North by Porter street, West by Twenty-sixth street, South by Curtin street, East by Broad street,

are notified that the Court of Quarter Sessions for the City and County of Philadelphia have fixed

THURSDAY, March 29, 1866.

At 10 o'clock A. M.,

at the Court-room, Main Building of the State House, to consider said plan and any objections against the same which may be made by any freeholder, and in the meanwhile the said plan may be seen at the Office of the Department of Surveys for the city of Philadelphia,

No. 212 S. FIFTH Street,

and a Duplicate thereof at the Office of

THOMAS DALY,
Surveyor and Regulator of the First Survey District.
No. 923 WASHINGTON Avenue.
F. CARROLL BREWSTER
Solicitor of the City of Philadelphia.
(Docket 5, page 41.) 2 24 lawt 3 29

SURVEY NOTICE.

All persons interested in the REVISION OF GRADES OF FIFTEENTH AND TWENTIETH WARDS,

Bounded as follows:—

No. 13. { North by Girard Avenue, West by Pennsylvania Avenue, South by Parrish street, East by Twenty-ninth street,

Are notified that the Court of Quarter Sessions for the City and County of Philadelphia have fixed

THURSDAY March 29, 1866,

At 10 o'clock A. M.,

at the Court Room, Main Building of the State House, to consider said plan and any objections against the same, which may be made by any Freeholder, and in the meanwhile, the said plan may be seen at the Office of the Department of Surveys for the City of Philadelphia.

No. 212 SOUTH FIFTH STREET,

and a Duplicate thereof at the Office of

E. D. ROBERTS
Surveyor and Regulator of the Fourth Survey District,
No. 1104 SPRING GARDEN STREET.
F. CARROLL BREWSTER,
Solicitor for the City of Philadelphia.
(Docket 5, page 43.) 2 24 lawt 3 29

SURVEY NOTICE.

All persons interested in the plan of the TENTH SECTION OF THE TWENTY-SECOND WARD,

Bounded as follows:—

No. 206. { Northeast by Stenton avenue, Northwest by Mermaid avenue, Southeast by Gorgas street, Southwest by Germantown avenue,

are notified that the Court of Quarter Sessions for the City and County of Philadelphia, have fixed

THURSDAY, March 29, 1866,

At 10 o'clock A. M.,

at the Court-room Main Building of the State House, to consider said plan and any objections against the same, which may be made by any freeholder; and in the meanwhile the said plan may be seen at the Office of the Department of Surveys for the City of Philadelphia,

No. 212 S. FIFTH Street,

and a Duplicate thereof at the office of

JESSE LIGHTFOOT,
Surveyor and Regulator of the Ninth Survey District,
Depot Building,
Germantown.

F. CARROLL BREWSTER,
Solicitor of the City of Philadelphia
(Docket 5, page 37.) 2 24 lawt 3 29

NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, Staten Island, No. 49 N. EIGHTH Street.

This Company, so long and favorably known in New York for the past forty-six years, have opened an office as above Ladies' and gentlemen's garments and wearing apparel of every kind Dyed and Cleaned in the most perfect manner. Stains and spots removed from garments without being ripped.

Merchants having goods of undesirable colors can have them redyed in superior style. 1 29 mwf3m

THE GREAT

STRENGTHENING TONIC,

(Not a Whisky Preparation)

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS,

WILL CURE

DEBILITY! DEBILITY!

Resulting from any cause whatever.

H

PROSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM

INDUCED BY THE SEVERE HARDSHIPS, EXPOSURE, FEVERS, OF

Diseases of Camp Life.

SOLDIERS, CITIZENS, MALE OR FEMALE, ADULT OR YOUTH.

Will find in this Bitters a pure Tonic, not dependent on bad liquors for their almost miraculous effects.

O

DYSPEPSIA, and

Diseases Resulting from Disorders of the Liver and Digestive Organs,

ARE CURED BY

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

This Bitters has performed more cures, gives better satisfaction, has more testimony, has more respectable people to vouch for it, than any other article in the market.

O

We defy any one to contradict this assertion, and

WILL PAY $1000

To any one who will produce a certificate published by us that is not genuine.

Hoofland's German Bitters

WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF

CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY,

AND DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS.

F

Observe the following Symptoms, resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:—

Constipation, Inward Piles Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, Etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

L

REMEMBER,

That this Bitters is not Alcoholic contains no Rum or Whisky, and cannot make Drunkards, but is the Best Tonic in the world

READ WHO SAYS SO.

* * * * * * * *

From Rev. W. D Seigfried, Pastor of Twelfth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

Gentlemen:—I have recently been laboring under the distressing effects of indigestion, accompanied by a prostration of the nervous system. Numerous remedies were recommended by friends, and some of them tested, but without relief. Your Hoofland's German Bitters were recommended by persons who had tried them, and whose favorable mention of these Bitters induced me to try them. I must confess that I had an aversion to Patent Medicines from the "thousand and one" quack "Bitters," whose only aim seems to be to palm off sweetened and drugged liquor upon the community in a sly way, and the tendency of which I fear, is to make many a confirmed drunkard. Upon learning that yours was really a medicinal preparation, I took it with happy effect. Its action not only upon the stomach, but upon the nervous system, was prompt and gratifying. I feel that I have derived great and permanent benefit from the use of a few bottles.

Very respectfully yours,
W. D. SEIGFRIED,
No. 254 Shackamaxon street.

A

From the Rev. E. D. Fendall, Assistant Editor Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.

I have derived decided benefit from the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, and feel it my privilege to recommend them as a most valuable tonic to all who are suffering from general debility or from diseases arising from derangement of the liver.

Yours truly, E. D. FENDALL.

From Rev. D. Merrige, Pastor of the Passyunk Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

From the many respectable recommendations given to Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters I was induced to give them a trial. After using several bottles I found them to be a good remedy for debility, and a most excellent tonic for the stomach. D. MERRIGE.

N

From Rev. William Smith, formerly Pastor of the Vincentown and Millville (N. J.) Baptist Churches.

Having used in my family a number of bottles of your Hoofland's German Bitters, I have to say that I regard them as an excellent medicine, specially adapted to remove the diseases they are recommended for. They strengthen and invigorate the system when debilitated, and are useful in disorders of the liver, loss of appetite, etc. I have also recommended them to several of my friends, who have tried them and found them greatly beneficial in the restoration of health.

Yours truly, WILLIAM SMITH,
No. 906 Hutchinson street, Philada.

D

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" is on the wrapper of each bottle.

PRICE,

Single Bottle One Dollar, or a Half Dozen for $5.

Should your nearest Druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY,

No. 631 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

JONES & EVANS,

SUCCESSORS TO C. M. JACKSON & CO.),

PROPRIETORS.

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